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FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

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WASHINGTON PUTS RESPONSIBILITY OF LOAN UP TO EUROPE

Reparation Issue Must Be Cleared Up Before Negotiations for Relief Are Undertaken

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—The administration, through a high official, has again emphasized the point that the real decision as to how Europe shall be relieved rests primarily with the European nations and has placed a finger significantly upon reparations as the precise spot to be treated first.

This was made clear in view of the reactions of the last few days indicating that some countries in Europe had leaped to the conclusion that the United States was about to offer a cure-all for the ills that afflict them. The statement was made for the clearing up of the Government's attitude both at home and abroad.

European Nations Must Agree

Until the European governments can come to an agreement looking to a satisfactory adjustment of reparations this Government will not approve a loan or take any other step looking toward a solution of the problem. That is the policy enunciated months ago and it has not been altered. What has happened is that the drift toward an engulfing whirlpool has been at least temporarily checked by the reminder that the United States is willingg to prevent a catastrophe if those who are threatened by it will take the steps necessary to enable the United States to extend its assistance.

Far from the United States attempting to intrude upon the proper affairs of Europe, it has withheld its proffers of help until it was obvious that, without them, the entire economic and social fabric of the world was endangered. Even then the United States made no direct overtures. Its share in the informal conversations carried on by its representatives abroad with the representatives of other nations was limited to discussion of the perils of the situation and possible means of escape.

Reparations and Debts Not Alike

The effort in some quarters abroad persistently to connect reparations and war debts is said to be one of the obstacles to affording help needed by Europe at this time. If there is to be any consideration of American help, it must be definitely recognized that the war debts are a matter entirely aside. It is pointed out that the countries obligated to the United States are not in any worse condition so far as reparations are concerned than they would be if all of the money needed to carry on the war had been raised within their own boundaries.

The United States, therefore, feels no responsibility if Europe breaks down through its persistence in mixing debts and reparations. All talk of cutting down the debt proportionately with reduction of reparations claims is entirely beside the point in the Administration view.

That France should intimate that proffers of American good offices are in the interest of Germany both surprises and amaxes officials here. The United States is not asking France to make sacrifices; it would not ask any country to do that. All it says is that it is futile for France to try to collect from Germany more than can be paid.

How much Germany is able to pay and France to collect is for those two countries to decide, along with the allied powers handling the reparations problems. The United States has always believed and stated that Germany should make the largest payment possible consistent with the productive capacity of the Germans.

Question of Prior Lien

In regard to the loan to Germany, regarding which so much has been said during the last week, it was again stated that the United States Government neither proposed nor broached this subject and it is especially resented that the United States should officially be supporting a plan to give bankers a first lien on German resources.

This Government says the bankers declared after the failure of the Paris Conference, that a loan is impossible so long as there is no adequate security to be had. This Government is keenly alert to the urgency of a loan being made to avert the threatened crisis. What they insist upon is that it has to be contingent upon such adjustment and reduction of reparations as will enable Germany to bear the burden of the loan and of reparations at the same time.

This Government has never indicated that the loan should constitute a prior lien. The question of precedence would be worked out after the loan had been decided upon and it cannot be too strongly stressed that it cannot be decided until the matter of reparations is conclusively settled.

Morgan Loan Statement Calls Reparations Crux of Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—J. Pierpont Morgan has been unceasing in his activities looking toward a solution of the German reparations problem ever since the adjournment of the international bankers committee in Paris last spring. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor obtained the information regarding Mr. Morgan's efforts from an absolutely reliable source, and mention is made of the fact with a view to throwing light on the question of a "German loan."

The statement which was given out last night at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. left a good deal to conjecture,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Gen. Pilsudski May Be Candidate for Presidency

By The Associated Press

Paris, Dec. 19

AN increasing probability that Marshal Pilsudski, former chief of the Polish state, will become a candidate for the presidency of Poland to fill the vacancy caused by the assassination of President Narutowicz is reflected in dispatches received by the French Foreign Office.

Marshal Pilsudski could have obtained a majority of the votes in the election, according to these dispatches, but his desire was for such support as would prevent the opposition saying he was the candidate of a single party or the choice of the smaller factions.

LOAN TO GERMANY WOULD BE HARMFUL IS BRITISH OPINION

Stability Must Come From Inside, Says High Authority—Change of Heart Imperative

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 19—Far from believing the recent rumors of huge impending American loans to Germany, financial opinion here is inclined to consider such an operation totally undesirable, even if practicable—which it thinks more than doubtful. "A large loan," said a high authority with a European reputation to The Christian Science Monitor representative, "would do more harm than good. It would send up the value of the recipient country's currency so fast as to cause irreparable injury to her export trade, for no one would be able to afford to buy her goods. What is wanted is stability, and stability must come from inside not outside."

"But," objected the Monitor representative, "What about reparations? France says she will go bankrupt unless she gets paid, and Germany declares she cannot pay without an external loan. Now you tell me a loan is out of the question. Have you any other solution?"

Budget-Balancing Necessary

"The only possible remedy," he declared, "is for every country to do what we have done in England—balance their budgets, irrespective of reparations. Now France, for example, on the strength of the reparations she hoped to get, has been borrowing money to pay for pensions, and the reconstruction of the devastated areas. She must make an end of such borrowings as soon as may be. It will take her a year or two, but she can do it. It isn't taxing itself nearly enough—only 1¼ times above the pre-war rate, while England's rate is four times the pre-war rate.

"Similarly, Germany, if given a moratorium can, if she wishes, get her finances straight in three or four years, and then begin to pay off the reparations. I think she could manage to work up to £100,000,000 a year, though I am more doubtful whether it would be in any country's interest to receive such a sum. Mind you, neither France nor Germany will find it easy to put their budgets on a sound basis. Look at Great Britain.

Day of Reckoning Postponed

"We have had hard enough time doing it, and we are not out of the woods yet. France and Germany are going to have the same difficulties on a larger scale, because they have tried to postpone the day of reckoning?"

"Do you mean by that that Germany could have paid the whole sum demanded under the Versailles Treaty if it had tried?" asked the Monitor representative.

"Not at all," he replied, "but it could have paid a great deal more than it has done, only it was not worth its while to try. The reparations were

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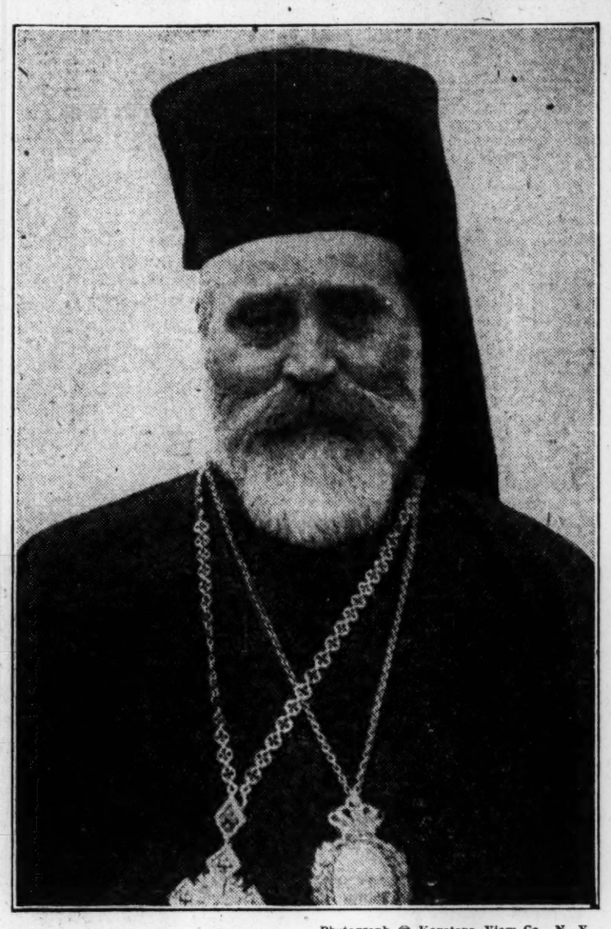

Photograph © Keystone View Co., N. Y.

Meletios IV

Greek Archbishop of Constantinople, Whom the Angora Turks Are Striving to Expel. The Patriarchate Question Is Now Before the Lausanne Peace Conference, but Has Been Temporarily Suspended Owing to the Failure of Opposing Factions to Reach an Agreement

SOVIET RUSSIA UNYIELDING IN OPPOSITION TO ENTENTE

Georgi Tchitcherin Asserts That Allied Program for Straits Makes for Militarism and War

By Special Cable

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Dec. 19—The Straits came up yesterday in what, it is hoped, is the final stage. Lord Curzon introduced the subject in a speech summarizing the negotiations between the allied and Turkish experts, which resulted in modifications of the allied proposals and more comprehensive provisions regarding supervision by an international commission and guarantees for the safety of Turkey.

The League of Nations is to be largely depended on in both these functions. M. Barrère and Signor Garroni gave firm support and although both Ismet Pasha and Georgi Tchitcherin attempted to begin the negotiations all over again on substantially new propositions, it is believed these will be summarily dealt with in the next session, after which a settlement embodying the main points of the allied and American proposals may be demanded.

Demilitarized Zones Narrowed

Regarding the modifications mentioned by Lord Curzon, the limitations upon the passage of warships through the Straits are to be altered to the advantage of the Black Sea powers and Turkey is not to be held responsible for the administration of these restrictions. The demilitarized zones on the shore are considerably narrowed and Turkey is to have the right to transport armed forces, organize an observation system and use the waters of the Straits for its own navy. Administration is to be by an international commission under the auspices of the League by an arrangement similar to that covering the Aland Islands. The contracting powers agree to abide by the decision of the Council of the League, and if a unanimous decision cannot be obtained the powers individually are to do what the Council recommends by a two-thirds majority.

M. Barrère, who hitherto has been somewhat silent and sometimes not entirely a certain supporter of allied policies as expounded by Lord Curzon, gave great encouragement yesterday by the directness and vigor of his utterance. Citing the case of Belgium, he showed the necessity of joint action by the world powers to make the guarantees effective, which were reasons why they were invoking the League. He hoped the Turks would understand the importance of these pledges, and, as they had done before, show appreciation of the real interest of their country by accepting the propositions offered them.

Signor Garroni expressed full assent and the further hope that all the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

MILITARY LEADER BECOMES NEW CHINESE PRIME MINISTER

Appointment of Gen. Chang Shao-Tseng at the Head of the Government Gives Rise to Misgivings

PEKING, Dec. 19 (By The Associated Press)—General Chang Shao-tseng, the military leader, has been appointed Premier with the approval of Parliament. His selection, which was supported by General Tsao-kun, is believed to indicate the intention of the military party to resume control of China.

The Chinese newspapers published reports to the effect that President Li Yuan-hung will soon retire and that General Tsao-kun will take his place. Another report says that Tsao-kun, with the backing of General Chang Tso-lin, is preparing hostilities against General Wu Pei-fu for early spring with the purpose of placing the Peking Government completely in the hands of the militarists.

The appointment of Chang Shao-tseng to the premiership is declared to be a concerted move of the militarists to regain control. It is said that with the support of the military group in 16 provinces, Tsao-kun induced President Li Yuan-hung to nominate the new Premier and that Parliament voted almost unanimously in his favor. This is taken to indicate that Parliament is ready to support General Tsao-kun's ambition to accede to the presidency.

General Tsao-kun has effected an alliance with General Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian war lord, whose army is provided with modern weapons and ample supplies. As an ally of Tsao-kun the Manchurian forces are said to be prepared to start a campaign against General Wu Pei-fu.

The latter announces that he is ready to open hostilities in an effort to save China from falling into the hands of the militarists. President Li Yuan-hung attributes the collapse of his hopes of unifying China to the military group.

Gen. Chang Shao-tseng succeeds Wang Ta-hsieh as Premier of China. The latter was designated by President Li Yuan-hung as Acting Premier early this month in a ministry supplanting that headed by Wang Chung-hui. General Chang, who became Military Governor of Suiyuancheng in 1912, has not occupied a prominent place in Chinese affairs for several years.

General Tsao-kun was favored for the presidency at the time of Li's election last summer, and his name has recently appeared as a possible candidate for the presidential chair. Dispatches this month have indicated that Tsao-kun and Gen. Chang Tso-lin would come together in an effort to isolate Gen. Wu Pei-fu, whose hold over the Government was said to have weakened

INDEX OF THE NEWS

DECEMBER 19, 1922

General

Inquiry Into Wet Dinner Hastened by Federal Orders 1
Governors Want Strict Enforcement.... 1
First Irish Act Moved Since 1779..... 1
Synagogue Case Evidence Goes to District Attorney 1
British Views on Reported Loan..... 1
Russia in Opposition to Entente Policy.. 1
American Intervention Discredited in France 2
Slovak Agitation Clerical in Origin.... 2
British Make Drive to Have Advertisers Meet in London 3
Reds in Turkestan Destroy Oil Wells.. 3
American Money Ready for Russia.... 4
State Board Issues Warning to Rent Raisers 4
Immigration Act Declared Inadequate.. 5
M. Berthelot Describes World Filled With Waves 9
Policy of Economy Adopted in Italy.... 9
Electric Railway Opened in France..... 9
Copartnership Still on Trial in Britain.. 13

Financial

Shorts Again Dominant in Stock Market 10
Stock Market Quotations..... 10
Greater Field for Bankers' Association. 11
Buffalo Grain Receipts Exceed Former Records 11
Shoe Business Outlook Excellent..... 11
French Finances in November Better.. 11
Sterling Exchange Pushes Ahead—Chart 12
Russian Soviet Developing Banking System 12
Germany Elated Over Dollar's Decline.. 12

Sporting

Wrestling at Columbia University..... 6
Chess 6
Athletic Rivalry Spreading..... 6
Vancouver Defeats Regina..... 6
Harvard Rowing Plans..... 7
Fencing at Stanford University..... 7

Features

The Page of the Seven Arts..... 8
St. Donat's Castle Bought by an American 9
The Christmas Rose 13
Theatrical News of the World..... 16
The Home Forum 17
The Value of Right Thinking

Editorials 18

SYNAGOGUE CASE EVIDENCE GOES TO DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Finance Commission in Report Says It Is a Matter for County Prosecutor

That the evidence taken in the investigation made by the finance commission of the City of Boston into the so-called "synagogue deal" is such that it should be turned over to the district attorney of Suffolk County for action is the conclusion reached by the commission in its report to the Governor of the Commonwealth and the Mayor and City Council of Boston today.

The commission made the following report:

Under the charter amendments of 1909 establishing the Finance Commission (see sections 17 to 21, inclusive, of chapter 486 of the Acts of 1909) the commission is charged with the duty to investigate from time to time any and all matters relating to appropriations, loans, expenditures, accounts and methods of administration affecting the city of Boston or the county of Suffolk, or any department thereof, that may appear to the commission to require investigation, and to report thereon from time to time to the Mayor, the City Council, the Governor or the General Court.

On April 10, 1922, the Mayor of the city of Boston sent to the City Council a loan order for $70,000 for the establishment of a playground at Baldwin Place in the North End of the city of Boston. The order was rejected by the council on June 5, 1922.

On July 31, 1922, the president of the council, who had voted to reject the order on June 5, introduced an order for the same amount and for the same purpose. The order received the unanimous vote of the council on July 31, 1922, and again at its final passage on Aug. 14, 1922.

On Oct. 7, 1922, the city took certain lands in Baldwin Place by eminent domain in accordance with the terms of the loan order above referred to. On Nov. 8, 1922, upon receiving deeds of conveyances of the land from the owners, the city paid them $62,600. Complaints were received by the Finance Commission concerning the passage of the loan order, which convinced the Commission that an investigation was necessary. The commission began taking evidence on Nov. 13, 1922, and beginning Nov. 20, 1922, and on 13 days thereafter, the commission conducted public hearings on the matter and had the evidence taken verbatim.

In addition to the executives and to the legislative bodies to which the Finance Commission is directed to report the results of its investigations, it was advised by Attorney-General Attwill, in a letter dated Nov. 15, 1917, that whenever an investigation conducted by the commission disclosed evidence which seemed to show that a crime might have been committed, it was proper for the Finance Commission, if indeed it was not its duty, to bring to the attention of the official having the duty of prosecution of such crime the facts disclosed by its investigation.

The Finance Commission is of the opinion that the evidence taken in this investigation should be presented to the district attorney, and accordingly has this day delivered to the district attorney for Suffolk County a copy of the evidence taken at the public hearings and a copy of this report.

NAVAL BILL PASSES HOUSE AS FRAMED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—The Naval Appropriation Bill, carrying a request that the President negotiate with foreign powers relative to limiting construction of war craft under 10,000 tons, was passed late yesterday by the House.

The bill, which carries a total of $25,000,000, stood precisely as framed, and provides for an enlisted naval force of 86,000, the same as fixed last year.

GOVERNORS PLEDGE MR. HARDING RIGOROUS STATE CO-OPERATION IN PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

Conference of Fourteen State Executives With President Results in Overwhelming Sentiment in Favor of More Stringent Application of Volstead Act

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—"Tighten the dry law; don't loosen it!" This was the consensus expressed by the 14 governors at their conference on prohibition enforcement with President Harding at the White House. With only one notable exception, which was Albert C. Ritchie (D.), Governor of Maryland, the state executives were eager to co-operate with the federal authorities in stamping out the liquor traffic.

There were present at the conference, besides the President and governors, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General of the United States, and Roy A. Haynes, federal prohibitional commissioner. There was a frank exchange of views on the whole problem of enforcing the law, but emphasis was made by the federal officials on the point that the Eighteenth Amendment provides that the states shall co-operate with the federal Government in enforcement.

Stricter Enforcement

The overwhelming sentiment of the governors was said to have been in favor of more stringent federal and state enforcement laws, carrying heavier penalties for lawbreakers. Small fines and suspended sentences do not fit the crime; heavier fines and preferably jail sentences were recommended.

Gov. Ephraim F. Morgan of West Virginia told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, after the conference, that the enforcement of prohibition should be divorced from politics. In his State there is a state prohibition director, who co-operates with the federal authorities in suppressing the illicit traffic, and this co-operation is bringing good results, he indicated.

Gov. E. Lee Trinkle of Virginia was equally strong for law enforcement, emphasizing the need of heavier penalties for lawbreakers while Governor Cox of Massachusetts recommended "more money and more honorable men" in enforcing prohibition, and he said that while prohibition was the law of the land it should be enforced, "however disagreeable or costly."

Gov. William D. Denny of Delaware recommended that there be a nation-wide law-enforcement week, with state and civic organizations co-operating through the schools, mass meetings and otherwise, and to impose upon the people the value of law and order and point out the deleterious effect of disrespect for the Constitution.

Dissenting Voice

Governor Ritchie said the only remedy he could see would be to "recognize that the Volstead Law is destructive of the rights of the states, and to turn the whole question back to the states, so that each may settle it in accordance with the will of its own people."

Mr. Hayes, as spokesman for President Harding, issued this statement:

The President had at luncheon yesterday the Vice-President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Prohibition Commissioner and Governor of Massachusetts, Governor Ritchie of Maryland, Governor Trinkle of Virginia, Governor Hartness of Vermont, Governor McCray of Indiana, Governor Kilby of Alabama, Governor Hyde of Missouri, Governor Preuse of Minnesota, Governor Olcott of Oregon, Governor Allen of Kansas, Governor Morgan of West Virginia, Governor McKelvie of Nebraska, Governor Davis of Idaho, and Governor Campbell of Arizona.

The Governors came to the White House from their annual conference, which was held this year at White Sulphur Springs. After luncheon the President invited from them a wholly informal expression of their views as to the effectiveness of the enforcement of the prohibition law under the concurrent activities of federal and state authorities.

In many cases the reports of governors were of an encouraging nature, indicating very gratifying progress in making the enforcement of the Volstead Act effective. Numerous instances of lack of co-operation were pointed out; many instances of the inadequacy of the federal forces were suggested. On the whole the informal conference was helpful to both state executives and federal officials who were present.

There was a preponderance of opinion that an earnest appeal for reverence for the law and a cordial support of law enforcement by the press would combine to cure the worst conditions reported.

Dry Japan in Few Years Predicted by Dr. Jordan

San Francisco, Dec. 19

JAPAN will be dry within a few years, declared David Starr Jordan, chancellor emeritus of Stanford University, who has just returned after three months in Japan.

"The people over there foresee the advent of prohibition," Dr. Jordan said. "Many of them are aiding to bring it about." A donation of $50,000 to endow a chair of alcoholic research in a Japanese university was promised by Shyo Zu Aoki, a retired merchant of Tokyo, Dr. Jordan said, after he described the achievement of a similar chair at Stanford.

INQUIRY INTO WET DINNER HASTENED

Department of Justice Orders Immediate and Complete Investigation of Affair

Orders from the Department of Justice at Washington have speeded up the investigation of prohibition law violations at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, thus quieting rumors that the whole affair was to be "hushed up" and that the federal grand jury would not take a hand in proceedings. Robert O. Harris, United States District Attorney at Boston, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today that he had received a telegram from the Justice Department ordering him to make an immediate and complete investigation.

Ever since the report was spread abroad last Thursday morning that camouflaged "nursing bottles" of whisky had been before the places of several hundred guests at the New England Road Builders' Association dinner, held at the Somerset the night before, federal officers have been investigating. These officers, however, were connected with the office of Elmer C. Potter, federal prohibition director for the State, with no power to compel testimony or summon witnesses. They have submitted a preliminary report to Mr. Harris, and have secured a mass of further evidence and testimony, it was reported at prohibition headquarters this morning; but a new and fuller investigation under direct supervision of the Department of Justice will, it is thought, bring much more evidence of a more important nature to light.

Investigators May Be Sent

It is possible that trained investigators may be sent up from Washington to take things in charge, it has been stated, though up to the present time no move in this direction has come to light in Boston. If this is done, however, these investigators would be empowered to compel testimony and delve to the very bottom of the whole situation.

"I have received orders from the Department of Justice ordering a complete investigation of the Somerset affair," Mr. Harris told a Monitor reporter. "As yet I have not determined exactly what course of action I shall take, but I am going to the bottom of this thing. It is possible that I may

(Continued on Page 4 Column 4)

IRISH PARLIAMENT PASSES ITS FIRST BILL 123 YEARS

"Adaptation of Enactments Bill" Moved in Senate—De Valera's Influence Broken—Delimitation of Border

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 19—Never have British troops been more petted or wept over than during the past few days in Dublin, from where the last regiments of the English army of occupation have embarked for home. In the meanwhile the process of consolidating Irish rule continues. Yesterday the Free State troops broke up a considerable armed force of irregulars in Galway and captured 30 members. At the same time the Irish Senate in Dublin passed the "Adaptation of Enactments Bill," which Sir Thomas Gratton Esmonde, one of the members of the Senate described as "the first act of an Irish Parliament for 123 years."

Eamon de Valera is reported to have been seen at morning mass at the Roman Catholic University Church in St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, last Sunday, but he slipped away in the crowd before the Government troops, hurriedly summoned by some of the loyal members of the congregation who recognized him, could arrive upon the scene. His influence is said to be broken and he leads a hunted life.

The most important Irish development pending now is delimitation of the Ulster border, as provided in the treaty, and Sir James Craig is expected in London in this connection today, on his way to spend Christmas in France. In this matter the Free State Government are proceeding cautiously. The new customs duties upon which dependence is placed as a source of revenue, can hardly be introduced until delimitation takes place, as the present line is far too tortuous to admit of effective patrol.

On the other hand, so much feeling alike in Ulster and in the Free State is liable to be aroused by any attempt to modify the present boundary that everyone concerned is inclined to wait.

Seven Men Executed for Train Interference

DUBLIN, Dec. 19 (By The Associated Press)—Four railwaymen and three laborers were executed here this morning for interfering with trains in County Kildare. The seven men executed were captured on Nov. 13 by Free State troops in a house the location of which is unknown. With them a quantity of stolen goods, rifles and ammunition was found.

The men were tried by a military committee and sentenced to the extreme penalty on the charge of train wrecking.

The sentence was carried out at 8:30 o'clock this morning. The men executed are reported to have been members of the Republican army.

Today's executions make a total of 19 by the Free State in a little more than a month. The drastic action aimed at the interference with train operation was under the blanket measure passed by the Dail Eireann last fall, giving authority to suppress disorder

Maryland Dry Law Officers Declare Governor Ritchie's Wet Assertions Unfounded

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 19 (Staff Correspondence)—Baltimore enforcement officials this morning denied emphatically the statement made by Gov. Albert C. Ritchie at President Harding's conference with governors yesterday, that "the great majority of people of Maryland believe the Volstead law simply cannot be enforced there."

"Three-quarters of the territory of Maryland was dry before the prohibition law passed," said G. W. Crabbe, superintendent of the state Anti-Saloon League to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. "Racial and religious sentiment complicate the problem here, but it is absurd to say the dry law cannot be enforced when real enforcement has never been tried." He continued:

Maryland is the only state whose Legislature has refused to pass an enforcement act, failing to do so by one vote in the Senate. The whole

burden is consequently placed on some eight men under the state prohibition officer, who is a political appointment and who has never given evidence of favoring the dry law. With them about 15 federal agents are co-operating in the whole State. Governor Ritchie is an avowed wet, running for re-election on a wet program. His re-election is doubtful.

Country newspapers already support dry policies, and a marked decline in total arrests as well as arrests for intoxication have followed the Volstead Act here. Even wets admit improvement and do not seek the saloons' return. A former wet Congressman recently admitted in private he believed a majority of the voters favored prohibition. Governor Ritchie's statement is only what was to be expected from him.

Although declining to be drawn into a controversy with the Governor, the views of W. W. Woodcock, federal district attorney, are in marked contrast with those expressed at Washington. He said:

A majority of people in Maryland undoubtedly believe the Volstead Act should be enforced so long as it is law. Convictions are being obtained in this court, 98 per cent of those indicted pleading guilty, and in the two jury trials since last October a conviction was secured in each, showing that the people believe in law enforcement. Governor Ritchie is a Democrat states rights man who asserts states should control their own problems. Personally, I feel greater co-operation with the Federal Government would be wiser. I shall do all in my power to enforce the Constitution in this State.

CHICAGO OPERA TO VISIT BOSTON

The Chicago Civic Opera Company will open a two weeks' season at the Boston Opera House on Jan. 22. The engagement has been anticipated for some time, but official announcement was made for the first time today.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, not much change in temperature tonight; Wednesday fair, somewhat warmer; moderate variable winds.

Southern New England: Fair and continued cold tonight; Wednesday fair, with rising temperature; fresh north and northwest winds, becoming southerly Wednesday.

Northern New England: Fair tonight and Wednesday; continued cold tonight; rising temperature Wednesday; moderate northwest winds, becoming southerly.

Weather Outlook

Indications are for snow, sleet or rain in the middle Atlantic states Tuesday, while mostly fair weather is probable Wednesday in the Atlantic States. In the Atlantic states north of Florida the temperature will not change materially during the next two days.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	12	Kansas City	24
Atlantic City	20	Memphis	20
Boston	14	Montreal	-2
Buffalo	12	Nantucket	24
Calgary	—	New Orleans	40
Charleston	40	New York	16
Chicago	10	Philadelphia	18
Denver	40	Pittsburgh	12
Des Moines	8	Portland, Me.	8
Eastport	4	Portland, Ore.	46
Galveston	40	San Francisco	48
Hatteras	38	St. Louis	12
Helena	42	St. Paul	-6
Jacksonville	46	Washington	16

EVENTS TONIGHT

West Roxbury Citizens' Association: Monthly meeting, address, "The Reds in America," by Frank H. Pope, Robert Gould Shaw School, 8.

Boston Typothetae Board of Trade: Annual dinner, Boston City Club, 6.

Harvard University: Christmas program by University Choir and Choral Society of Radcliffe College, Appleton Chapel, 4:30 and 8:15.

Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian Club: Entertainment, 585 Boylston Street, 8.

Business Women's Club: Lecture on "Current Events," by Clifton Carberry, 144 Bowdoin Street, 8.

Harvard Club: Dinner in honor of 1922 football eleven, 7.

Boston Y. M. C. Union: Address by Sidney Ingham, 48 Boylston Street, 8.

Franklin Square House: Entertainment by North End Music School, 11 East Newton Street, 8.

Boston Public Library: Meeting of University Extension Course Committee, 7:45.

Y. W. C. A. Armenian Club: Entertainment, 40 Berkeley Street, 8.

Manuscript Club: Address by James R. Marsh, 510 Huntington Chambers, 8.

Malden Deliberative Assembly: Annual post-election dinner, Malden Auditorium, 6.

Robert Morris Associates, New England Chapter: Dinner and address by Prof. O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard University, Young's Hotel, 6:30.

National Institute of Credit, Boston Chapter: December meeting, 136 Federal Street, 6:30.

Retail Credit Men's Association: Dinner, Hotel Westminster, 6.

Brookline Town Hall: Special town meeting, 8.

Theaters

Colonial—"Orange Blossoms," 8:15.
Copley—"Raffles," 8:15.
Hollis—"Bull-Dog Drummond," 8:15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 8.
Majestic—Vaudeville, 8.
Park—"Robin Hood" (Film), 8:15.
Plymouth—"The Dover Road," 8:15.
Selwyn—"Down to the Sea in Ships" (Film), 8:15.
Shubert—Frank Tinney, 8:15.
St. James—"The Hypocrites," 8:15.
Tremont—"Captain Applejack," 8:15.
Wilbur—"The Bat," 8:15.

Music

Fine Arts—"The Beggar's Opera," 8:15.

Radio

WGI (Medford Hillside)—6, weekly business report, by Roger W. Babson.

WNAC (Boston)—7, bedtime story, Mrs. William Stewart; 7:10, "Triangle Chorus," 60 voices, arranged by Miss Doris Gerald; 8:15, Melrose Choral Society, 200 voices, 65 musicians, broadcasted from Melrose Memorial Hall.

WJZ (Newark)—7, "Musical Stories," Mary Plowden Kernan; 7:30, Estey organ recital; 8:45, "Broadcasting Broadway," Miss Bertha Brainard; 9, United States Army Night, addresses by army officials and selections by army band.

KDKA (Pittsburgh) — 7:45, bedtime story; 8:30, vocal and instrumental music.

WGY (Schenectady)—7:45, concert program.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Norfolk House Centre: Party for children, 14 John Eliot Square, Roxbury, 4:30.

Boston University College of Liberal Arts: Annual Robbins Christmas party, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 4.

Hyde Park Current Events Club: Meeting, current events review and musical entertainment, 2.

Harvard University: Lecture by Dr. Ludwik Silberstein, Jefferson Physical Laboratory, 4.

Dorchester League of Women Voters: Open meeting, Lithgow Building, Codman Square, 2.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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LOAN TO GERMANY WOULD BE HARMFUL IS BRITISH OPINION

(Continued from Page 1)

fixed in such a way that the more it paid, the more the Allies asked. Therefore it made up its mind to pay as little as possible, and when a nation does that you are powerless to force it to pay. You cannot go in and take the money. You can only make things so uncomfortable, that at last it decides to pay more than it would otherwise want to. Only, in the meanwhile, you are every day making it more difficult for it to pay anything. Unfortunately I see no indication yet that we have got beyond the stage of passive resistance in Germany and the 'I will make you as uncomfortable as possible' attitude in France. Until a change of heart comes, a settlement is impossible."

Mark Takes Upward Turn but Sags Toward Close

BERLIN, Dec. 19 (By The Associated Press)—Berlin's financial forecasters went far astray when they declared that the Bourse was bound to see a "Black Monday" following on the heels of Saturday's sensational spurt by the mark in New York. Instead of the predicted panic in exchange dealings, steadiness was the rule.

New York advices that the dollar had touched 5000 marks, resulted in a crowding of the Bourse Chamber at its opening yesterday, and the pessimists were routed when the first rate was announced at 5950. As the day proceeded the mark gradually lost much of the ground gained, and the close saw the dollar back to 6450, putting a damper on a large part of the earlier enthusiasm among those who believed that substantial relief from the high prices was in sight.

Reserve Exercised

Holders of stocks and foreign moneys showed no haste to dispose of them; there was a general tendency to exercise reserve. It is expected that on Wednesday, which is the next day on which there will be Bourse trading, will reveal whether Sunday's gloomy forebodings were justified in holding up the specter that there would be a repetition of Dec. 1 of last year, when the Bourse became panic-stricken in consequence of the talk of a moratorium.

Attention was called yesterday, however, to the fact that on Dec. 1, 1921, banks were advancing credits, which is not the case now, and that the new development puts business credits even farther out of sight, since the financiers are not inclined to back enterprises which are heavily stocked up with high priced goods.

Rumors From America

Despite the reports contradicting earlier rumors that the United States contemplated taking an active hand in European settlements, it is regarded certain that negotiations, at least for a German loan, have been under way, and this gives room for encouragement. Moreover, a change in the American attitude is considered likely in view of the apparent abandonment by M. Poincaré, the French Premier, of the plan to occupy more German territory. The more skeptical circles of Berlin attribute the abrupt turnabout in the value of the mark to speculation abroad. Financial experts believe the improvement in the mark has come too late favorably to affect the Christmas trade.

CO-OPERATION IN PROMOTING SCHOOL MUSIC TO BE SOUGHT

The promotion of co-operation between public school music and other musical activities in communities will be one of the features of discussion at a conference of supervisors of music in the public schools of Massachusetts which has been called by the State Department of Education. The conference will be held at the Boston Normal Art School on Friday, Jan. 19, at 9.30 a. m.

An outline of the conference is given in the formal call issued by Dr. Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education. It is as follows:

A presentation of the reports of the educational council on courses for the training of supervisors of music and a standard course in music for the graded schools, by the chairman of the educational council, Will Earhart, supervisor of music, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A report on an investigation with reference to certain aspects of public school music in Massachusetts.

Demonstrations in the teaching of instrumental music, music appreciation, and harmony.

A discussion of means of promoting co-operation between public school music and other musical activities in the community.

QUESTIONNAIRES SENT TO NORMAL SCHOOLS

The State Department of Education is sending out a circular letter to each of the 10 normal schools in the State asking for particulars regarding the number of applicants from each school for the state aid which is given to needy students.

There is a regular annual appropriation from the state Treasury of $4000 for the aid of the students who make out the best cases of necessity and best probable use of the money. Applicants for the state aid file their applications with the principals of the several schools. In order to receive the money, the pupil must show a genuine case of need, backed up by good scholarship and good character.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE OPENING

TORONTO, Dec. 16 (Special Correspondence)—The Ontario Legislature will assemble for its next session on Jan. 23. The session will be the fourth of Ontario's fifteenth parliament. The did the last, which assembled on Feb. 14 of this year.

PRISCILLA WINSLOW'S
BOSTON BROWN BREAD
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LOCAL FINANCE COMMISSIONS IN CITIES AND TOWNS FAVORED

Former Mayor of Boston, Nathan H. Mathews, Also Would Abolish Commission Form of Government

Abolition of the commission form of government and passage of a law which would permit the setting up when asked of a committee to investigate the financial affairs of any city or town in the Commonwealth were two suggestions made today to the special commission created to study Massachusetts Legislature to study problems of municipal taxation and expenditure by Nathan A. Mathews, former Mayor of Boston.

It is an obvious and well-known fact, Mr. Mathews said, that there are few, if any, more important questions before the people today than that of taxation. Massachusetts is particularly concerned. Real estate is heavily burdened, up to the limit, and this burden is having a serious effect on industry and consequently on the prosperity of the community at large.

One cause of unrest by reason of taxation and one instance of injustice in taxation, Mr. Mathews declared, is the over-assessment of real estate. Another tendency which is noted, he said, is that of placing the burden of certain classes of expenditure where they do not belong. Mr. Mathews described the income tax as grossly unjust insofar as it relates to taxation of income from intangible personal property.

Turning to specific suggestions, Mr. Mathews said that he would abolish the commission form of government, under which there is not enough centering of responsibility to the people as a whole. He would give the Mayor or some other executive official full concurrent power with the legislative branch of the municipal government, particularly in respect to appropriations. This official, then, would be responsible to the people.

Another suggestion advanced was that a law be passed providing that the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, be empowered to appoint a committee to investigate the financial affairs of any city in the Commonwealth. This committee would be invoked on the petition of any authorized authority under such an act, and would serve as a temporary finance commission when the need appeared. This committee would have full powers of investigation that no legislative committee could have, he said. With respect to the Boston Finance Commission, Mr. Mathews said that it has done an excellent service, but that its powers should not be extended beyond the function of investigating and reporting, using publicity as its weapon.

Mr. Mathews also proposed a change in the present law relating to the duties of assessors in valuing real estate. He claimed that under their present practices they are violating the law and that improved real estate—land upon which a building has been erected—is inequitably assessed, to the serious injury of many.

"The result of this wrong system of assessing property," he said, "is that in many parts of Boston, in Cambridge, Medford, half of Chelsea and places down on the South Shore, such as Scituate and Hingham, you have a lot of property overassessed, because the income does not make the property worth the valuation placed on it by the assessors.

"The remedy is simple and has been in force in the State of New York for the last 15 years. It was devised by Lawson Purdy, a great tax expert, who investigated the matter for the State at the time and talked it over with me. The remedy is to require the assessors to place in one column the value of the land, and in the next column the value of the entire property, and to make no valuation on the building itself. That will be for the assessors to see what the property is worth and they will have to find out about the income and the other things that determine the value of property."

WASHINGTON PUTS RESPONSIBILITY OF LOAN UP TO EUROPE

(Continued from Page 1)

especially to those unfamiliar with the discussions which were carried on by Mr. Morgan and nine or ten international bankers at the Paris meeting. The newspapermen who met Monday night at the Morgan offices were full of questions for Mr. Morgan's spokesman, who was present for the purpose of making explanations.

Morgan & Co. Make Statement

The Morgan statement read:

Dr. Otto Weidtfeld, the German Ambassador, called on Mr. Morgan on Saturday to make inquiry as to the possibility of our undertaking to assist in floating a large so-called international loan to Germany.

In his reply Mr. Morgan adverted to the statement that he has made following the sittings of the Bankers Committee last June, and in effect told the Ambassador that our position was the same as it was then. He informed him that while we greatly desired to be of service to the general situation, nevertheless matters had manifestly reached such a point that it was not possible for us to discuss or to consider a loan to Germany unless and until the reparations question was settled.

The Morgan firm's statement regarding the visit of the German Ambassador can be understood only by a reference to the whole course, negotiations regarding reparations beginning with the Spa Conference in July of 1920 up to the so-called Morgan meeting in Paris last May and June.

Loan Situation Outlined

An observer who was at the Spa Conference and the Paris meetings, and who has made a close study of the subject, outlined the situation as follows:

The question of an international loan in connection with settling the German reparations question was discussed in London in the spring of 1920 by financiers, among whom were representatives of the foremost American financial houses. A tentative plan was worked out by the British and French treasuries, which put forth this main idea that the German reparation sum, or the bill against Germany be put at a figure that would be within the capacity of Germany to pay, as the only way to rehabilitate German credit. In other words, the outstanding thought of the financiers of London and Paris, who were to represent Great Britain and France respectively at the Spa conference, was to restore Germany's credit.

It was privately known that the allied representatives at Spa were prepared to settle with Germany on a basis of about $20,000,000,000, including principal and interest, to be paid within 12 or 15 years. The plan at that time was to float a series of loans, the first of which it was expected would be taken by the so-called neutrals. It was not thought then that Americans would be interested in the initial loans, and on account of the weak financial position of the allied governments, including even Great Britain, their partition was looked for only to a limited extent. It was hoped that in later loans bankers in allied countries would be in a position to support the loan as capital became available and that finally the American investor would come in. That is to say, there was the hope of a gradual American participation.

Representatives of the Morgan firm were either unable or unwilling to account for the sudden inquiry of the German Ambassador, which leaves a good deal to be explained in the face of the fact that Mr. Morgan and other financial authorities in New York regard the talk of any kind of a loan to Germany, little or big, as utterly unthinkable. Efforts to get detailed information as to the underlying factors in the German Ambassador's visit were unavailing.

One thing is quite certain, and that is that Germany's financial advisors have not been slow in their observations. It has been intimated that the German Ambassador knew what Mr. Morgan's answer would be when he visited him on Saturday, but wanted to get detailed expression of Mr. Morgan's views.

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THE SILK THAT WEARS WELL
"He profits most who serves best"

LARGE INCREASE IN MAINE BUDGET

Estimates Submitted Point to Tax Rate Advance

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 19 (Special)—That the state tax rate for the next two-year period may be somewhat larger unless the state budget committee makes a substantial cut in the estimates presented, seems a foregone conclusion. The total amounts requested for the state institutions and departments for the fiscal years, 1924 and 1925, is $23,754,133, compared with $19,000,000 which was granted by the last budget committee.

When it is taken into consideration that one mill on the tax rate equals about $660,000 it can easily be seen that a fairly large rate will be necessary to take care of the requests for the next two fiscal years, even with the amount which the state procures through indirect taxation. The tax rate for the present 30 months' period is 11½ mills, the budget for this period including the expenses of two legislatures.

The budget estimate for the next two fiscal years, 1924 and 1925, is divided as follows: Total for 1924, $12,153,026.43; total for 1925, $11,601.03; state institutions, 1924, $2,429,804.31, and 1925, $2,494,065.80; University of Maine, 1924, $976,075.46, and 1925, $787,616.57; state departments, 1924, $8,418,098.39, and 1925, $8,406,462.39; charitable, benevolent and educational institutions, 1924, $227,384, and 1925, $228,205; special aid to schools, academies, etc., 1924, $101,664.27, and 1925, $84,757.27.

CHIEF RETAIL STREET CLOSED TO VEHICLES

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 19 (Special)—Historic Westminster Street, the principal highway in Rhode Island, will be closed to vehicular traffic for the four days previous to Christmas. Save for the electric cars the street, between Dorrance and Empire streets, will be restricted to pedestrians entirely. The plan has been devised by Superintendent of Police O'Neil for the benefit of the Christmas shopping crowds. For several years there has been advocated an ordinance to limit this section of the street and other downtown streets to pedestrian traffic because of congested conditions, but the merchants in this "one-street town" have interposed objection.

NEW OFFICIALS TAKE OFFICE

Members of the new State Department of Administration and Finance were sworn into office today by Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts.

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INSURANCE TO AID JOBLESS OPPOSED

Prof. Hoffman Terms It Endowment of Idleness—Calls Industrial Reserve a Solution

Unemployment insurance came in for exhaustive discussion and definite attack today before the special commission created by the Massachusetts Legislature to consider the questions of the minimum wage law and unemployment insurance.

Prof. F. L. Hoffman of Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts, appeared before the committee and addressed his discussion to the international experience with unemployment insurance. The British act of 1911 was adopted, he said, when the housing problem was assuming the proportions of a national disgrace, and there was a political menace to the Labor Party.

Act Termed Unsound

The act, he declared, was scientifically unsound, not being an insurance but a guarantee of 7s. a week for about 26 weeks from funds contributed by employer, employee, and the State.

Professor Hoffman added:

The seven shillings was changed to 11 and then to 15. The Labor Party has demanded 20; then 40, in England. The Socialist wing demands full maintenance, whether the person is employed or not. Whenever necessity has arisen, Parliament has made grants to meet deficiencies in the unemployment insurance fund, which has long been insolvent to a colossal extent.

To an increasing extent the Labor element has become unruly and more insistent for more adequate support, and less inclined to work. Countless acts of violence have occurred, of which little has been said in the press. On Aug. 22, 1922, the number of work people insured was about 12,000,000. Of this number 1,427,000 or about 12 per cent were out of work. This number has increased since that date. The number receiving outdoor relief increased by 432,000, or 101 per cent, over the corresponding month of 1921. The total of paupers in England, Scotland and Wales was 981,000. It has increased considerably since then.

Agriculture Not Benefited

The law does not result at all in any disposition of the people to return to the development of farming as a consequence of the breaking up of the great English estates. There has been no reversion to agriculture and the farm situation is serious.

The literature on unemployment insurance is almost always of official origin and only a few articles have been published with an independent attitude.

The British Government has never told the truth publicly about the operation of its system of unemployment insurance. There has been juggling of insurance terms and statements about the insurance fund. Today the whole fund is a state fund, though the employers, employees and the state are contributors. The Government pays the major portion. Today the burden under what is practically military method is about one-fifth of the entire national income.

Taking up the possible way out of the difficulty, Professor Hoffman advanced the proposition of an industrial reserve fund to be used only in times of industrial depression for relief, not at all as a fund for unemployment insurance. The present British system is equivalent to an endowment of idleness, he said.

Professor Hoffman mentioned the propositions that unemployment insurance be by each industry for itself. There is much foreign propaganda in this country from foreign countries that we burden ourselves as European governments are burdened by social insurance schemes, he said. He developed his theory of industrial reserve fund for depressions as a remedy.

BOSTON NORMAL WILL CELEBRATE

It is just 50 years since the Boston Normal School separated from the Girls' High School and started on a career of its own, an event which is to be marked with a special celebration in connection with its commencement exercises the latter part of next May. Dr. Wallace C. Boyden, head master of the school, and a committee from the alumnæ association are now engaged in working out the details of the plan.

It is proposed to center attention on the point at which the school has arrived rather than what it has done on the way. There will be an exhibit open to the public and a great meeting at which there will be an historical address. Further than this the plans have not gone at the present time.

COUNTY AGENTS CONFER

ORONO, Me., Dec. 19 (Special)—A four-days conference of state and county agents in the University of Maine agricultural extension service began today. The sessions are held in Winslow Hall, the administration building of the College of Agriculture. Dr. Leon S. Merrill, dean of the college and director of the extension service, addressed the meeting at the opening sessions. The general sessions and the men's division are in charge of Arthur L. Deering, county agent leader. Miss Rosalind M. Jewett, leader of the home demonstration agents, presides at the sessions of the women members of the service.

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AMERICAN INTERVENTION DISCREDITED BY FRENCH

Official Believes United States Would Not Interfere in Franco-British Discussion—Reports Untrustworthy

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 19—Not only do the French disbelieve the stories of American intervention, but they regard them as of German origin. A high authority at the Quai d'Orsay informed The Christian Science Monitor representative that the Washington Government had in no way approached the French authorities as it would have done, before making public its plans through the press. Politeness, he thought, would prevent any interference by America with the Franco-British discussion, which nations are reaching an accord.

Diplomatic etiquette demands discretion. America, said the informant, would not dream of trying to introduce a new element for the purpose of diverting the Allies from the essential object, namely, the seizure of pledges. It is only Germany who is interested in dividing the Allies, and in raising doubts and hesitations. These rumors and indeed circumstantial reports are eminently calculated to cause misgivings about the right course of action.

Therefore the Quai d'Orsay firmly considers that in its origin the talk of American change is German or pro-German.

French Official Explanation

This does not mean that everybody who has caught up the stories has that motive, but the moment such ideas are put into circulation, many circumstances appear to lend color to them, and people are convinced of their truth. This is, be it remembered, the French official explanation of what has happened, and therefore the word "skepticism," used in yesterday's message is far too weak. The French believe in a plot to rob them of their rights.

American intervention is either a mirage or a snare. In either case it should not be allowed to influence French opinion and action. It is understood that the French Ambassador, J. J. Jusserand, has communicated with the authorities and he reports that the scheme of a conference is not approved by the American Government. He also warns Raymond Poincaré against representations of the American attitude in the multitudinous messages from Washington to the newspapers. Doubtless drawing their inspiration from the same source as The Monitor seeks its facts, various French newspapers appear to proceed too far in intimating that France does not want American intervention.

French Fear Isolation

It certainly does not want the mere show of intervention, which will prevent it pursuing its own plans without offering any real relief. Genuine attempts which were above suspicion and which would not collapse would be appreciated by France. But what is feared is that France will be dictated to by an outside power. It will be told to reduce the German debt, ordered to effect a disarmament in its own country, commanded to withdraw its troops from the Rhineland, and many other things in return for American money, given not to the Allies but to Germany.

This kind of scheme not unnaturally arouses annoyance in France, but a more friendly scheme, were it possible, would certainly not be resented, but would be welcomed. The present French policy is simple in essence though it cannot be defined in detail. Its basic thought is, that before granting a moratorium, France is entitled to security and must seize profitable pledges. The reduction of the total German debt must be effective, not at France's expense of C bonds for French debts.

If the German debt is reduced it will be largely on these bonds which recipient countries may tear up. Unfortunately, the untrustworthy character of certain reports is teaching the French to discredit American news and to leave the United States out of its reckoning.

SOVIET RUSSIA UNYIELDING IN OPPOSITION TO ENTENTE

(Continued from Page 1)

Black Sea states would be satisfied. Ismet then stated that the Turkish delegation had submitted projects to the Allies which modified those before the commission. Turkey had made a sacrifice in limiting the means of defense and had a right in return to demand the prevention of any menace.

The Turkish proposals regarding the Straits, it was later learned, while similar to those of the Allies on many points, provided that under no circumstances should any outside nation be allowed to have a fleet in the Black Sea greater than that of the most powerful riverine state, whereas the allied plan provided for at least three ships, even if the Black Sea states did not have any. Also the Turkish plan failed to provide for the removal of limitations on the passage of belligerent warships in time of war, when Turkey is neutral.

Mr. Tchitcherin opposed the allied program, claiming that it made for militarism and war and constituted a threat to Russia. The guarantees offered to Turkey were classified by him as "illusory," and the League was branded as "organized impotence."

Lord Curzon, in reply, remarked that it would be more fitting for the complaints regarding guarantees for Turkey to emanate from its representatives and then went on to assure the Russians that the allied policy contemplated no aggression against Russia. He twitted the Bolshevist representative for trying to revert to the old outworn policy of closed Straits and said it was unfortunate that the only hostile criticism of the new policy should come from Russia. He said the Russian counter-proposals which had just been received and the Turks', which he had not yet seen, would be studied and answered at the next session, but not line by line, as they obviously could not be injected at this stage as a basis of discussion. And here matters were left.

Surveying the situation it looks as if the Russians were making a drive at the allied front on the Straits and that the Turks might be willing to go a little way, but not so far as to strain seriously their relations with the Allies. The Turkish attempt to inject new proposals at this stage rather than amendments may be ascribed to the result of Bolshevist pressure acting on the Turks' lack of experience as parliamentarians. The Allies are studying the proposals, however, and will make their answer at the next session. No breach is looked for on these points. The Allies are showing unusual accord and in the background is America, whose demands regarding freedom of the Straits are far more sweeping than those of the Allies.

The Greek Patriarchate

The hearing on the Greek patriarchate question was put off due to the failure of the opposing factions to approach an agreement. Signor Montagna, chairman of the subcommission, is trying hard to discover some basis of compromise, but so far without success.

Regarding minorities, the Turks in this matter presented a long counter project which is being examined and will be answered. Here again the Turks' good faith is presumed, their action being explained by inexperience.

MR. GOMPERS VISITS MONTREAL

MONTREAL, Dec. 19—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, arrived here yesterday to confer with Canadian Labor leaders. The subject of the conferences was not made public. "Unionism never was as strong as it is today," Mr. Gompers declared, "and its strength both in Canada and the United States is increasing every day."

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DETROIT

REDS IN TURKESTAN DESTROY OIL WELLS AND COTTON FIELDS

Heavy Taxation Crushes Ambition of Inhabitants and Cotton Crops Rot by Roadside

By MORITZ DAVIDSOHN

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KHOKAND, Turkestan, Nov. 16 (Special Correspondence) — There is an old saying that where the hoof of the Turk's horse has trod, no blade of grass will grow. The saying will have to be revised. Compared with the Bolshevik, the Turk is a regenerative influence. He may leave natural resources undeveloped, but the Russian Red deliberately destroys the resources that he encounters.

This province of Ferghana affords a tragic instance of this trait—a rich land; a land truly flowing with milk and honey; a land where oil abounds, where cotton grows with a luxuriance it attains in few parts of the world. Soviet Russia wants oil and cotton. Yet Soviet Russia's agents destroy these commodities, here, at their source. The beginnings were made of oil exploitation; a commissar came along and, under some high-sounding pretext, he closed the wells and destroyed what machinery there was.

And cotton? Yesterday, along the track and on the sidings, I saw thousands of rotted bales of cotton, the yield of the harvest of two and three years ago, left there to spoil, for lack of transport to move it into Russia. This year the crop has been almost nil, for the irrigation system has utterly broken down, for want of repairs, and the Reds either will not or cannot put the matter right.

"It will be the same next year," said a veteran in resigned tones, "and the year after, and every year till it please Allah to send a change."

I suspect he meant a "change of government," though nothing in the tired voice or the features gave a clue to any such double meaning. As a matter of fact, it is not only the irrigation that is at fault; every insect pest ever known to have fed on cotton has settled down on these once fertile, but now unhappy, Ferghanian fields.

"God save us from insects, Bolsheviki and tax collectors!" was a wish I heard a woman mutter in Tashkent some days ago. The people of Ferghana are taxed very heavily. Direct action in collecting the tithes is the method most in favor. This is done by having troops surround a town which is backward in its payments and collect the taxes as they move in toward the center.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in London

London, Dec. 19

THE simple ceremony of the lighting by the Prince of Wales of a number of lamps in the presence of a great company at the Guildhall here last Friday has sent a thrill of emotion through England. The occasion was the eighth anniversary of the founding of Talbot House, the famous little shelter in the Flemish town of Poperinghe, where weary officers and men on their way from holding the trenches of the Ypres salient found the first balm of Christian kindness and human sympathy after what they had been through. The helpful "League of Youth," which has sprung from this institution, has now entered upon a new phase of its career in the bestowal upon it of a royal charter.

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With the acute problem of unemployment facing us daily so visibly in London, two able articles in The Times from the pen of Lord Montagu of Beaulieu are worthy of close attention. Lord Montagu is an expert on the subject of roads and the motor transport that moves over them. His proposition is that the question of unemployment and transport by both road and rail are two of the greatest problems calling for immediate solution, and that they may be regarded as interlocked. At the present time there are in round numbers 1,300,000 unemployed, and of these he estimates two-thirds are unfit for training for hard manual labor. His contention is that in spite of all the various road schemes proposed all over the country, the relief to unemployment will be quite inadequate. Lord Montagu visualizes things on a far bigger scale and suggests the spending of a sum of £50,000,000 as being the least that should be aimed at. He produces some very startling figures to uphold his contention that a new era of road transport is upon us. What can one say when the Scottish county of Renfrew, in which Glasgow is situated, shows an increase in road tonnage in this last year of trade depression of over 1,000,000 tons; while three typical points in London, viz., Hyde Park Corner, Hammersmith Broadway, and the Angel, Islington, show increases in 1922 as compared with 1912 of roughly 10,000,000, 7,000,000 and 3,500,000 tons respectively. Certainly new roads have got to come into being, and labor will be required to build them, and they will have to be started soon.

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Connection with London by air is becoming more and more looked on as an every-day affair. Not long ago it looked as if a temporary eclipse was passing over aviation in England, but now we read of one of the well-known air lines offering books of 50 tickets at £100 per book for the flight between Manchester and London. This means an approximately two hours' flight for £2 or several shillings less than the ordinary first class rail fare. That a venture of this magnitude should have been embarked on after the commencement of the winter and is apparently being well supported is a good augury for the future of commercial flying. There has also been talk of the intention of the Air Ministry to establish an air station on the Thames near Westminster, but so far it is only talk, and with "economy" and "cutting down" the watchwords of Parliament it is unlikely that any great extension can be in contemplation by the Government. But with adequate support forthcoming to private companies there is every reason to hope for an advance in this branch of aviation.

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Now that Mr. Lloyd George has been turned out of that famous residence of British prime ministers, No. 10 Downing Street, he has betaken himself to an old-fashioned resort in Chelsea. His abode is in Cheyne Walk, which stands beside the Thames in what was once King Henry the Eighth's Manor. George Eliot lived a few doors off in the same row. Dante Gabriel Rossetti occupied the next house but one. Close by is the Chelsea parish church, where Henry VIII and Jane Seymour were married. Behind are the gardens where Sir John Danvers used to brush his Sunday beaver on sage bushes, and Sir Thomas More picked mulberries. The neighborhood today is the haunt of artists and writers. It should afford Mr. Lloyd George all the atmosphere he can want in the literary labors to which he has now switched on his energies.

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Which was the more surprised, the pheasant that made an unexpected appearance before the astonished eyes of a tube liftman on the Piccadilly Railway recently, or the latter? You might think it would be the pheasant, but no, according to the liftman; she (it was a hen pheasant) walked quietly and no doubt in the dignified manner associated with the bird, round the station, while the man, to use his own expression, was "never more surprised in his life." The time was 7:30 a. m., before the rush hours had started on the tubes. Wise bird! Was it that she had seen the notices warning would-be purchasers to "shop early," or was it merely, that she was tasting the sweets of freedom for the first time and was anxious to test anything modern in the way of locomotion. Who knows? Perhaps she intended to relate to wondering friends how she had been "down" in a lift, and "up" on the moving stairway. Alas! Her adventure ended quite tamely, so far as we are concerned, for she was gently piloted by the liftman into the staff messroom, and whether she found her way back to the zoo, or to some London park whence she had escaped, or—but history does not relate.

The development of the wireless age (or should it be rage?) in this country is proceeding slowly but surely and we have now broadcasting stations in London, Manchester and Birmingham. Perhaps the most interesting point, however, is that listeners-in are finding themselves occasionally able to hear snatches of songs and even whole programs broadcast from the other side of the Atlantic, 3750 miles away. The other day, for example, an amateur living in North Wales who was listening-in for nothing in particular, except just to see if anything happened, was suddenly surprised to hear the call No. WJZ, which it transpires stands for Newark, N. J. He then heard quite distinctly a Chopin prelude, several dances and part of a sermon. It looks very much as if one of these days I shall be able to telephone my weekly letter instead of using the mail or cable.

The famous Gretna Green smithy, where runaway couples from England used to get married, is threatened with demolition because it blocks the motor traffic. Shades of lovers of the last century—of the Marquess of Queensberry and Frances Lovell, of Maria Grant and Richard Sheridan—take note of modern vandalism! No longer do the gallant and the maid on horseback or in coach, gallop through the muddy roads of England to cross the border into Scotland, there to become legal man and wife by the simple process of getting the blacksmith to witness mutual declarations to this effect. But the place remains and all its traditions are intact. Couples are still married by the blacksmith who works the forge, but he holds a Government license as registrar. Entry in his book of records effects a binding union only if one of the couple to be married has resided for three weeks in the parish of Gretna Green. During the war, when many thousands of workers were employed in a cordite factory near by, the blacksmith registrar was often busy. Now the cordite works are closed and registration duties are light. A medieval coach which is kept in a shed adjoining the forge, still attracts visitors from all parts of the world. The low stone shanty which is the smithy, may make more horseshoes than marriages. It may be threatened with demolition but its traditions last.

APPROVAL VOICED OVER M. HANIHARA'S NEW APPOINTMENT

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—The information that Masano Hanihara is to be the Japanese Ambassador to the United States to succeed Kijuro Shidehara, who, as already announced, is retiring, has been received here with much satisfaction. For nearly 10 years he was secretary of the Japanese Embassy here and later served as Consul General in San Francisco.

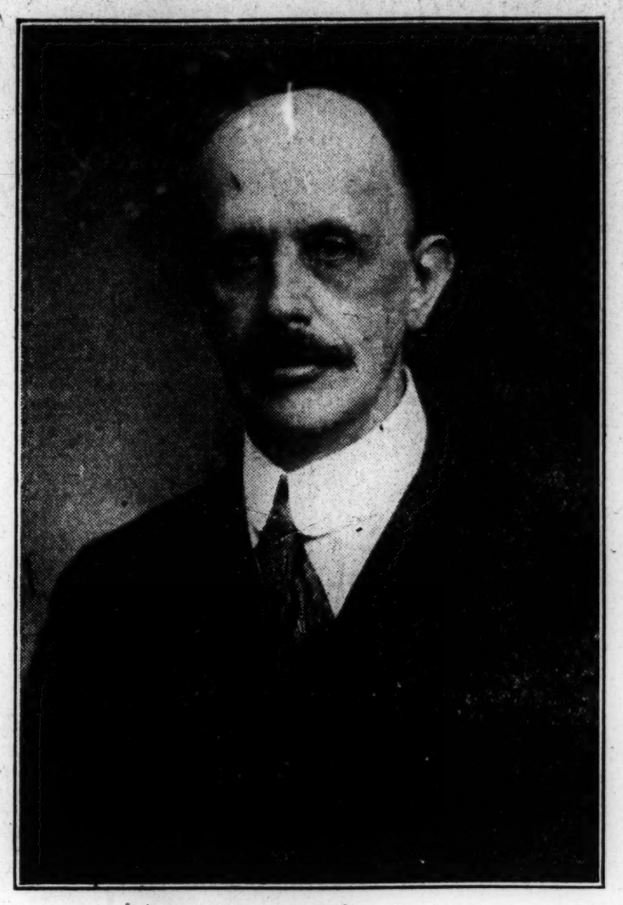
While serving as Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hanihara was named as one of the delegates of Japan to the Arms Conference in Washington, and his participation was so effective that soon after his return he was made Foreign Minister.

Mr. Hanihara, while steadfast in his insistence upon what he believes to be the rights of Japan, has manifested much tact as well as a genuine spirit of concilition in his conduct of the foreign ministry at Tokyo. The keynote of his policy with other nations, including China and the Far Eastern Republic has been that of "friendly agreement."

Many causes of friction between the United States and Japan were removed by the success of the arms conference. Further improvement in Japanese-American relations has resulted successively from the good faith Japan has shown in carrying out the letter and spirit of her obligations under the conference treaties by her withdrawal from Vladivostok and the maritime province of the Far Eastern Republic and the return of Shantung to China.

FARMING TAUGHT BY MAIL

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 19—Teaching farming by mail is one of the most important features of the work of the College of Agriculture at Ohio State University. Enrollment in the 23 correspondence courses offered this year totals 13,626, and the students live in 34 states, and some foreign countries. Every phase of agriculture is covered in the courses.



James S. Robinson

Worshipful Master of Fourth Estate Lodge, A. F. & A. M. (U. D.)

News in Brief

Havana—Jacinto Benavente, Spanish dramatist, to whom was awarded the 1922 Nobel prize for literature, has arrived here from South America. Large crowds lined the streets to welcome him. The freedom of the city was accorded to him by Mayor Marcelino Diaz de Villegas.

New York—Reduction of fares from 7 to 5 cents marked the beginning of municipal ownership and operation of two ferry lines connecting lower Manhattan and Brooklyn. Nine boats used on the lines were bought by the city for $350,000.

Victoria, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Immigrants coming to British Columbia from Great Britain as a result of the Provincial Government's immigration plans, will commence to arrive next year, T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, has announced in the Legislature. Fifty thousand dollars was voted to be used to encourage and handle immigration for the ensuing year.

Mexico City—The Department of Education has received an allotment of 45,000,000 pesos for next year, as against 33,000,000 pesos for the War Department. The Chamber of Deputies has approved all the departmental budgets for 1923.

Tokyo—Miss Konoko Yasui has been appointed assistant professor in the botany department of Tokyo University and is the first woman to hold a membership in the Imperial University Faculty. Miss Yasui spent two years in Germany and the United States studying botany.

Austin—One of the measures to be introduced in the Texas Legislature convening Jan. 9 is a "truth-in-fabric" bill. This has the indorsement of the executive committee of the Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association of Texas. The association will also urge a scalp bounty law to apply to all predatory wild animals, such as wolves, coyotes, Mexican panthers and wildcats.

Davenport, Ia.—Compilation of illiterates in Iowa, name by name, has been decided upon by the Iowa Illiteracy Commission. A member will be dispatched to Washington, D. C., to copy from the census records the names of every illiterate person in the State. The commission will face solution of the situation as an adult problem, for 19,444 of the 20,680 illiterates in the State are over 21 years of age.

Urbana, Ill. — One-week tractor schools for farmers of Illinois will be conducted twice in January under the direction of the department of farm mechanics, college of agriculture, University of Illinois.

BRITISH MAKE DRIVE TO HAVE ADVERTISERS MEET IN LONDON

Plans Under Way to Co-operate With Other Countries and Dominions in Getting Them to Send Delegations

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 1—Leading newspaper representatives of Great Britain associated with leading business men and advertising experts are organizing elaborate plans for the holding of the 1924 convention of the Associated Advertising Club of the World in London. At a recent meeting of the Thirty Club, the leading advertising club in London, a special committee was appointed, known as the "On-to-London" committee whose purpose was set forth in resolutions thus: "To arrange the program of what the Thirty Club proposes to offer in 1924 and to present this program at the 1923 convention in Atlantic City. To correspond with clubs and advertisers in allied countries and in our colonies and dominions and to tell them about convention plans and to get them to send delegations."

The "On-to-London" committee which is coming to Atlantic City as a body next year is composed of Sir Charles Higham, chairman; U. B. Walmsley, J. C. Ackerman of the London Times, George Scott and Sydney Walton. The finance committee which is receiving generous funds for the purpose of financing the 1924 convention and entertaining the American visitors is made up of John Cheshire, chairman; Sir Charles Higham, E. S. Baring-Gould, Philip Emanuel, Leslie Harwood, Wareham Smith, H. S. Imber and General Campbell. The transport committee comprises C. H. Vernon, chairman; Gerard Gibbs, Hugh N. Hunter, Wareham Smith and Ivor Fraser. The social and entertainment committee comprises J. C. Akerman, chairman, Louis Kaufman, George Sparks and A. Wardell Robinson. The historical and sightseeing program committee comprises T. S. Lawrence, chairman, Samson Clark, E. Morrison and W. B. Robertson. The ladies' entertainment committee comprises Horace S. Imber, P. C. Burton and F. W. Valden Heuvel.

Arrangements have already been made for the 1924 London convention to be held at Wembley on the newly-laid-out grounds of the British Dominion Exhibition. The London Committee has set a high mark in finance for entertaining the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, and the money needed has already been oversubscribed. Mr. F. A. Wilson-Lawrenson of the Union Carbide & Carbon Company, who sailed for England last Thursday on the steamship Carmania to meet with the London committees, will bring back with him a report of the convention arrangements and entertainment program.

Early in January a dinner will be given at the Savoy in honor of Mr. Lawrenson. At this dinner the representatives in Great Britain of American newspapers will be guests. Commenting on the progress that has been made toward securing this convention for London in 1924, when it is expected that fully 2000 American delegates will be present, the London Times declared: "It is hoped that the holding of the convention in London in 1924 will make a great landmark not only in the history of advertising, but in Anglo-American friendship."

COMMUNIST-FASCISTI FIGHTING IN TURIN

By Special Cable

ROME, Dec. 19—As a result of a Communist attack on eight Fascisti at Turin resulting in one being killed and two severely injured, the Fascisti ordered a general mobilization of their forces at Turin.

As a reprisal the Fascisti occupied the Labor Club, which was only handed over to the Socialists a week ago.

NEWSPAPER MEN COMPRISE NEW BOSTON MASONIC LODGE

Fourth Estate Lodge Is Duly Installed at Temple by District Deputy Grand Master

With 120 charter members, all of whom are connected in some capacity with the making of newspapers, Fourth Estate Lodge of Boston was instituted last night by Right Worshipful Edward C. R. Bagley, Deputy Grand Master of the Third Masonic District of Massachusetts in the Masonic Temple, Thompson Square, Charlestown. Many men prominent in Masonry were present to view the establishing, under dispensation of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, of what is said to be the only "Newspaper Men's Lodge" in the United States.

Lodges in probably 30 states of the Union were represented at the exercises. About 100 of the charter members of the new lodge answered to the roll call. Every daily newspaper in Boston is represented in its membership and practically every department of the papers.

James S. Robinson of the Robinson News Service, State House, Past Master of John T. Heard Lodge of Ipswich, Mass., is the Worshipful Master of Fourth Estate Lodge under dispensation.

Worshipful Brother Robinson read letters regretting inability to be present from President Harding, Governor Cox, Collector Willfred W. Lufkin and Herbert A. Wilson, Commissioner of Police of Boston.

The speakers of the evening were Right Worshipful Brother Bagley; Malcolm E. Nichols, Junior Warden of Aberdour Lodge, Boston, Internal Revenue Collector for the Boston District, representing the Federal Government; Alvan T. Fuller of Converse Lodge of Malden, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, representing the State; Rt. Wor. David T. Montague, Past Deputy Grand Master of the First Masonic District of Massachusetts, member of the Licensing Board of Boston, representing the City of Boston, and Worshipful Master Robinson. Short talks were made by several other Masons when the various lodges represented reported.

In conducting the ceremonies of the evening which followed a dinner Rt. Wor. Bro. Bagley was assisted by J. Franklin Hodge, District Deputy Grand Marshal; Justin A. Duncan, District Deputy Grand Secretary, and the Rev. W. Dewees Roberts, as Chaplain.

The exercises of the evening were simple, the charter under dispensation being read by the district deputy grand master and then the different lodge officers were "seated," the first being the Worshipful Master, Worshipful Brother Robinson. The other officers of Fourth Estate Lodge, under dispensation, are: Senior Warden, Rodney W. Walch, Herald; Junior Warden, Edmund F. Knight, Traveler; and appointed by the Master: Treasurer, Arthur E. Smith, Herald; Secretary, Harry M. Fletcher, Traveler; Chaplain, George W. Longley, The Christian Science Monitor; Marshal, Harry K. Pearsons, American; Senior Deacon, Charles C. Balcom, Transcript; Junior Deacon, James W. Phelps, The Christian Science Monitor; Senior Steward, Edward L. Lemon, Globe; Junior Steward, Ray C. Mills, Advertiser; Inside Sentinel, Paul Revere Knight, Herald; Organist, Frank C. Litchfield, Traveler, and Tyler, George H. Robbins.

It was explained by Worshipful Master Robinson that the name of the lodge, "Fourth Estate," signifies the vocation of its members. He said that this designation of newspaper men goes back to a speech in the British Parliament by Edmund Burke, who after enumerating the three estates of Great Britain, the Clergy, the Nobility and the Commons, exclaimed, "But in the reporters' gallery yonder sits a fourth estate, more important by far than they all." The Master said that this name was quickly adopted by the newspapers of that day as being a concise statement by a prominent man of their importance. He added: "This name has come down to us and is commonly accepted by the newspaper men throughout the country as a business or professional title. A trade publication circulated mainly among editors and publishers has these words, 'Fourth Estate,' as its name."

Deputy grand lodge officers and masters and past masters, as well as other officers of more than twoscore lodges of New England and other states, were present in the East during the exercises and rose as their names were called later in the evening for introduction to the Masons of the new lodge and their guests.

WORKMEN'S FUND AUDIT SOUGHT

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 19 (Special)—Legislation providing for the auditing by the state auditor general of the accounts of the State Workmen's Insurance Fund will be introduced in the coming General Assembly. Samuel S. Lewis, auditor general, announced today. Approximately $26,000,000 of bonds and securities are now in the hands of the state treasurer.

For Christmas

Ribbon Candy
Made only of sugar and absolutely pure extracts, with splendid workmanship. Nothing better or handsomer! Lb. ..... 30¢

Victoria Mixture
Fancy hard candy with all we claim for our Ribbon Candy. Lb. ..... 39¢

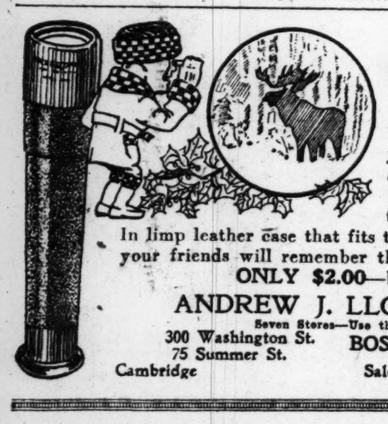
Queen Chocolates
One of the biggest sellers. Lb. 49¢

Imperial Chocolates
If it were possible to make better chocolates, we would do so. Lb. 90¢

Imperial Bonbons
In endless flavors. Hand-made. Lb. ..... 90¢

Baskets of Fruit $2.50 And Up
What can be more thoughtful or delightful as a gift?

COBB, BATES & YERXA CO.
BOSTON



The Christmas Gift For All Your Outdoor Pals
"POCKESCOPE"
THE POCKET TELESCOPE

The companions with whom you like to motor, camp, fish and hike will appreciate the Pockescope. Magnifies 4½ times. Only 8¾ inches long. In limp leather case that fits the pocket. A Christmas gift your friends will remember the year round.

ONLY $2.00—by mail add 10c

ANDREW J. LLOYD COMPANY
Seven Stores—Use the most convenient.
300 Washington St. Boston — 310 Boylston St.
75 Summer St. — 165 Tremont St.
Cambridge — Salem — Brockton

15% Off on All Evening Gowns

SALE of HIGH-TYPE
COATS & WRAPS
$49 to $189
"Copies" would cost elsewhere about $125 to $450

SALE of 2-PIECE & 3-PIECE
FUR-TRIMMED SUITS
$49 & $59
"Copies" would cost elsewhere up to $150

MAXON MODEL GOWNS
11 E. 36th St. - Haviland Bldg.
NEW YORK

"'Twas the Night before Christmas!"

Do your shopping early is the rule, but early or late, our Standard Package assortment pictured above, makes a most acceptable gift.

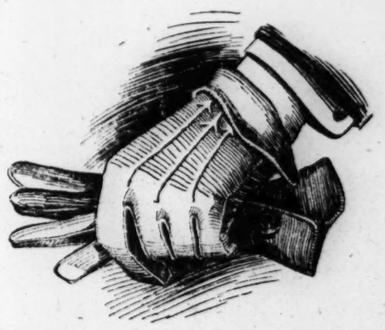
Twenty favorite kinds, and most of them selections to be had only in Chocolates of Wirth — a new chocolate treat in every piece.

Prices from $1.25 a pound for the Standard, to $1.50 and $1.75 for fruit, and fruit and nut assortments. (Please send 10c extra for parcel post.)

A variety of very special gift packages on display in our store. Prices from $1.50 to $10.00.

CHOCOLATES OF
Wirth
Wirth Confectionery Co.
237 Huntington Avenue, Boston

GIFTS TO WEAR AT THE STORE FOR MEN



GLOVES

are an easy solution of "what to give him." If you don't know his size, buy a glove bond.

Cape gloves of the best leathers,	$2.50 to $3.50
Suede gloves—lined with fur,	$6. to $12.50
Mocha gloves in gray,	$4. and $5
Buckskin gloves (best make),	$4.50
Knitted wool gloves,	$2

A Shuman & Co. Boston

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY—PROPRIETORS
THE STORE FOR MEN
A SEPARATE STORE IN A SEPARATE BUILDING

TEXTILE STRIKE IS NOT EXPECTED

Demands for More Pay in Rhode Island Looked Upon as Check on Proposed Reductions

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 19 (Special)—There is little expectation on the part of Rhode Island textile workers that their demand for an increase in pay of 29 per cent will be granted, or that there will be a strike if the mill owners refuse to entertain such a demand. In effect, it is said, the demand will be a check on a 10 per cent reduction of wages, proposed among some of the mill men to become operative in January.

Up to the present time only unions affiliated with the United Textile Workers have taken up the question of a demand, the amount to equal the restoration of the 22½ per cent cut imposed a year ago. In the Pawtuxet Valley, the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Textile Workers, there is said to be no anticipated move to demand more pay and, it is generally understood, there is little likelihood of a reduction.

With the disposal of one strike of nine months' duration, neither of the unions, men closely associated with the situation from both the operatives' and mill managers' point of view agree, has the means of financing a big strike. Fields of supply are said to be exhausted. One of the largest units of the support of the Amalgamated, the Garment Workers' organization, is said to be in no position to give assurance of assistance. There is apparent a pronounced antipathy toward strikes on both sides, because of the last experience.

Aside from the wage issue each of the operatives' organizations is planning a campaign for legislation for betterment of labor conditions in this State, with a 48-hour law for women and children as the main objective. The 48-hour question was a co-issue in the last strike in the Blackstone Valley, sharing in importance with the demand for the restoration of the 20 per cent cut. In the Pawtuxet Valley the duration of the work week was not so much an issue, and the settlement, differing from that in the Blackstone Valley, was effected without the insistence by the operatives on a 48-hour week. The 54-hour week prevails in the Pawtuxet Valley, creating a paradoxical situation, with the claims in the Blackstone Valley for a 48-hour week as favoring the physical welfare of the workers. In the Pawtuxet Valley numerous instances are known of mill operatives who got jobs in one mill to work nine hours in the 24, and then got jobs on night shifts in another mill to work nine hours more.

This condition, it is said, has been seized upon by the manufacturers as an argument against any 48-hour law which may come up, the contention being that it shows conclusively that cotton mill operatives do not want to be restricted to nine hours a day.

Throughout the Rhode Island mill districts, since the last strike ended, there is said to have been a marked tendency toward the installation of machinery which would cut down the labor force. The installation of modern winding machines in many mills, reducing the force of weavers from 10 to 20 per cent, has worked to overcome the shortage of weavers incurred by departure of operatives from the two fields and has also worked to eliminate the necessity for weavers, the second highest paid class of workers in cotton mills.

SPRINGFIELD TO HAVE NEW B. & A. STATION

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 19—Approximately $4,000,000 is to be expended in the erection of a new station here, according to an announcement made yesterday by the Boston & Albany Railroad, which proposes first to complete the new mail, baggage and express building. The main structure will be along the lines of a modern business structure, three stories in height, in rough dark brick or stone. It will be 300 feet long and cover an area of about 40,000 square feet. A subway will eliminate crossing of the tracks. The waiting room will have a seating capacity for about 900 persons. Briefly the project, which will take about three years to complete, is as follows:

Construction of a new passenger station and office building; a passenger subway and another for baggage, mail and express; a separate building to accommodate the baggage, mail and express; nine through tracks, with platforms 20 feet wide; a modern train shed covering tracks and platforms; an all-electric interlocking plant to control the movements of trains at each end of the station; a new outbound freight house; a switching lead for the Liberty Street freight yards; the reconstruction of all tracks in the Liberty Street local delivery yard.

AMATEUR SIGNALS TRAVEL 7000 MILES

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 19—All long-distance records for amateur radio transmission were shattered during the present transatlantic tests of the American Radio Relay League when the signals of two amateur stations were picked up in mid-Pacific, 7000 nautical miles distant by R. E. Roesch, radio operator on board the steamship Easterner, it was announced at league headquarters here yesterday. The stations heard were those of W. D. Reynolds, D. D. S., Denver, Col., and W. A. C. Hemrich of Aberdeen, Washington.

Approximately 125 individual amateur radio stations have been heard by European amateurs during the transatlantic tests which began six days ago, it was announced. The majority of these stations are located in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Maine.

THIRD CITIZENSHIP SCHOOL TO OPEN

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 19 (Special)—The Connecticut League of Women Voters will have its third large citizenship school on Jan. 10, in cooperation with the State Normal School at Willimantic. First Yale University, then Trinity College, and now the normal school, have offered help to the new women voters of the State in their effort to lay a solid foundation of facts for citizenship.

The tentative program includes speakers on "New Legislation in the General Assembly," "The American Party System," "The Contribution of Women to Civic Life," and other topics of state and local importance. The school is open to both men and women and the evening program is being planned with a view to interesting men especially.

NO WATER UNLESS TAXES ARE PAID

Mayor Curley Determined Laws Shall Be Obeyed

Determination on the part of Mayor Curley to see to it that none of those who have failed to pay their water bills to the city of Boston escape this duty, resulted today in five employees of the water income division warning 150 tenants of properties in Dorchester, Jamaica Plain, and Brighton that the water on their premises is to be shut off at once if these long overdue accounts are not settled forthwith. Mayor Curley has declared that favoritism shall not be tolerated.

Patrick J. Finnerty, deputy superintendent of the water income division, says that the action taken today is not summary, that the owners of the premises to be visited have been owing for water for years. No excuses are possible and none will be taken.

Every part of the city is to be visited. The disclosures made by the Finance Commission last summer that more than $1,000,000 in water bills had been owed to the city of Boston resulted in quick investigation by Mayor Curley, who found conditions as bad as painted.

Mr. Curley has had the water income division shut off the water in several premises with the result that the bills, long owed the city, were paid.

The Mayor says that his duty is as plain as that of the citizens. No reason exists, he says, why property owners should seek to avoid paying for water furnished. The Mayor has said that the people must learn that tax paying of all kinds is as much a duty as obedience to any other law and that he must enforce the city's regulations and get for it its just claims.

GOVERNORS TELL OF DRY BENEFITS

Massachusetts Executive Says Majority Find Improvement

Testimony to the effect that prohibition has conferred undeniable benefits was given by the great majority of governors present at the conference at White Surphur Springs, W. Va., and at the President's luncheon yesterday, Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, declared today.

The Governor returned to his desk today much pleased with the conferences at the southern watering place and at the Nation's capital. He intimated that he might take advantage of his election as chairman of the executive committee of the conference to invite the chief executives to Massachusetts for the conference next year.

Governor Cox said that one impression he had gained was that comparatively there is not so much violation of the prohibition law in Massachusetts as there is represented to be in some other states. He said that there was no need of elaborating on his suggestion that there be a corps of "dollar-a-year" men for the enforcement of prohibition, asserting that it would be a violation of confidence to comment on how this proposal had been received by the other governors.

At the President's conference, he said, there was no discussion of prohibition as such. The President made it clear that it was to be accepted that the amendment to the Constitution and the enforcement act are a part of the law of the land and that the function of administrative officers is to aid in its enforcement.

"It is only fair to state," the Governor said, "that the great majority of governors both at the large conference and at the White House reported great improvement resulting from prohibition. The nature of this improvement in many cases was noted as economic."

HISTORY TEXTBOOKS TO BE RETAINED IN THE BOSTON SCHOOLS

The decision of the Boston School Committee, by a vote of three to two, to retain in the public schools two histories against which charges of pro-British propaganda have been made was followed today by announcement from James A. Watson, city councilor, that the campaign "to wake the people of Boston up" will be continued by the distribution of not less than 1000 pamphlets on the subject of "anti-American school books." The books the committee voted last night to retain are Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart's "School History of the United States, Revised 1920," and D. S. Muzzey's "American History."

Councilor Watson, who instigated the movement in the City Council which resulted in an order being passed requiring the school committee to investigate the textbook issue, said today he was still convinced that the people of Boston were not in sympathy with the attitude expressed by the action of the committee. Committee members voting in favor of retention were Dr. David D. Scannell, Miss Frances G. Curtis, and Richard J. Lane; against, Dr. Frederick L. Bogan and Charles S. O'Connor.

The majority report says that the committee is not in entire agreement with all statements contained in the two books. Still, it is believed that criticism against them is not sufficiently compelling to warrant their exclusion.

WARNING ISSUED TO RENT RAISERS

Massachusetts Commission Says More Reports of Advances Are Being Received

Some landlords, not having gotten a sufficient increase in rents during the "boosting" era earlier in the year, are attempting to take advantage of the still existing housing stringency and the winter to seek an increase, according to the special Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life.

The commission issued a statement today in which it said that more complaints of rent raises are being received by both the state commission and the Boston Housing Committee. The statement says:

With the approach of winter and the recent inflation of the cost of new construction an increasing number of complaints are being received by the commission regarding rent raising and vacate notices apparently given for the purpose of securing increased rents. The Boston Rent and Housing Committee also reports a great increase in the number of complaints due to these conditions.

Although every family is sheltered, the scarcity of surplus housing makes it almost an impossible task to move this winter. The commission, therefore, appeals to all landlords not to raise rents or evict tenants, who are not of the undesirable type or in arrears in rent, during this winter.

In many recent complaints the commission has found that rental increases were evidently demanded because the landlord realized that the tenant could not move in the winter time. Increases in these cases were not asked last spring or summer when the tenant could have had a more reasonable opportunity of securing other quarters.

Another reason offered for recent rent increases is the higher cost of coal. In the cases that the commission has investigated it was found that, even though the price of coal is higher this year, the cost of furnishing heat is less than last year because of the more efficient burning of fuel, and the use of other fuels than high-priced anthracite.

One of the fundamental principles of American government is the protection of property rights. The life of property is indefinite, while the individual is here for but a generation. However, in periods of emergency human rights must be given special consideration. Massachusetts has several emergency rent and housing laws. These laws do not retard new building, which is the real solution of the housing problem. In New York and other states restrictions and drastic rent laws have been passed. If a small element in the real estate trade by their greed and inhumane practices persist in taking unfair advantage of present conditions to raise rents and evict families this winter, it will increase the demand for drastic and restrictive rent legislation. Such legislation, if enacted in Massachusetts, will retard new construction and may permanently impair property rights.

HEAD OF WELLESLEY COMMITTEE NAMED

WELLESLEY, Mass., Dec. 19 (Special)—Miss Anna Klingenhagen, dean of women at Oberlin College, has accepted the chairmanship of the newly formed education committee of the Wellesley College Alumnae Association. Its first work will be an investigation of the needs and problems of the preparatory schools of the United States, an objective of which is to get girls started early to prepare for college and especially to encourage the type of student which Wellesley College desires.

The committee which Miss Klingenhagen now heads has general oversight of any engagements of the association in educational enterprises. Miss Klingenhagen received her B. A. degree from Wellesley in 1902. Seven years later, in 1909, she received a Ph. M. from the University of Chicago. She has had experience as a teacher at Ferry Hall, Lake Forest, and as assistant professor of history at Iowa State University, where she also was dean of women.

WOMEN TO SEEK LAW EQUALIZATION

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 19—A committee to begin work preparatory to introducing legislation against "legal discrimination against women" at the General Assembly in 1923, was appointed here yesterday at a state conference of the National Women's Party. Addresses by national and local leaders of the party were made. Among the speakers were Mrs. Gutzon Borglum of Stamford, Mrs. John Rogers Jr. of New York, and Miss Anita Pollitizer of Charleston, S. C.

The legislative committee appointed was as follows: Mrs. M. R. Quigley, chairman; Mrs. Mary R. Mulholland, Miss Mary Nicholl, Mrs. M. Glynn, Mrs. Edna Weiss and Miss Florence Goldbaum, all of New Haven; Mrs. L. P. Derehtor of Meridan, and Mrs. Marion Silvertone of Bridgeport.

WGY RADIO CONCERT HEARD 3325 MILES

A radio concert broadcast by WGY, the General Electric Company's Schenectady, N. Y., station, on Nov. 10, was clearly heard by R. H. Redlin, wireless operator aboard the steamship Ardmore in the harbor of Talars, Peru, 3325 miles distant, according to an official announcement by the company. Mr. Redlin reports hearing the program very distinctly for about a half-hour. An even more remarkable record, in which an audience in Hilo, Hawaii, 5300 miles from Schenectady, is reported to have heard a WGY entertainment, is being verified.

FORMER GOVERNORS INVITED

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 19 (Special)—Invitations have been sent to all former governors to attend the inauguration of Gov. Percival P. Baxter, which will be held on Jan. 4. The former governors are United States Senator Bert M. Fernald of West Poland; Frederick W. Plaisted, postmaster of this city; Oakley C. Curtis of Portland, and Carl E. Milliken of this city. Invitations have also been forwarded to the members of the Supreme Court.

Conductor's Jokes Jostle 'Em Closer

Carman With Sense of Humor Makes Pushing a Pleasure

"Step right up, folks! Bargain counter in the front! Come one, come all; only 10 cents per each!"

A county fair barker intriguing the crowd into his tent? No, a Jamaica Plain street car coming down Huntington Avenue, Boston, loaded to the last strap with human freight; and that rare creature, a conductor with a sense of humor, coaxing instead of demanding that the crowd "move up forward in the car!"

"Always room for two or three more!" he sang out as the car stopped and he swung wide the doors to admit more passengers. "Now, just a little farther up in the center there, folks! We let off six people, there must be room for four to get on! Right this way folks, 10 cents per each! Don't forget the little box as you go by!"

But people forgot instead their morning papers and their grouches as straphanger grinned to straphanger and cheerfully made way for other passengers.

INQUIRY INTO WET DINNER HASTENED

(Continued from Page 1)

bring it before the Grand Jury, or I may find that is not necessary and shall let it take the more usual course of arrests and preliminary hearing before the United States Commissioner. It takes a little time to go about such a case as this, but one thing is certain: my office is not going to remain inactive."

This stimulated action through the order of the Justice Department will in no way interfere with two other investigations already in progress, namely, the one being conducted by men from Mr. Potter's office and the independent investigation of the Boston police. The police investigation, it has been pointed out, is being done in a particularly thorough way, inasmuch as the offense for which they are searching is one against state laws, more intangible, where liquor is concerned, than the Volstead Act.

League Officials Interested

Anti-Saloon League officials are watching with interest the progress of the various investigations which are slowly pinning the guilt upon those who were responsible for the presence of whisky at the Road Builders' dinner at the Somerset. No definite action has been taken by them, however, aside from an official statement issued by Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the northeastern region of the Anti-Saloon League of America, urging a full prosecution of the case upon public officials, and letters from officers of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League urging the ministers of Greater Boston to make their voices heard in the matter.

A resolution urging upon Mr. Harris the gravity of the situation and the necessity of a complete investigation was proposed last night by Allan C. Emery, Boston wool merchant, at a meeting of the Boston Congregational Club in Ford Hall. The resolution, however, was tabled by the club rules and will not be brought up for action for a month. Members of the club, however, expressed regret after the meeting that they had been unable to record their strong desire for making an object lesson of the occasion.

MISSOURI WOMAN TO AID COLLEGE

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 18—The young woman lawyer Kansas City is sending to the next Missouri Legislature, probably its youngest member, says she will work hardest for a large appropriation for the state university. She is Miss Sarah Lucille Turner.

Her interest also is great in legislation dealing with hours of labor for children, penalty for nonsupport of a family and judges' rights to stay sentence during good behavior. The Missouri Legislature will have one other woman member.

SLOVAK AGITATION CLERICAL IN ORIGIN

Peasants Encouraged to Oppose Subordination to the Freer-Thinking Tzechs

By CRAWFURD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 19—The reports published in London today to the effect that Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk advised the Slovak People's Party of an impending grant of self-administration are capable of misunderstanding. The People's Party, under the leadership of the Roman Catholic priest, Hlinka, has consistently demanded complete autonomy for Slovakia, within the Tzechoslovak State.

The scheme of self-administration proposed by the Tzechoslovak Government for Slovakia was fully outlined in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor a year ago. It consists in the establishment of a number of "zupans," which largely resemble French departments. Each "zupan" will have its own elected council, which will control practically all matters of purely local interest. There will, therefore, be inaugurated a considerable measure of self-government.

These proposals are now in the course of application. It was to them Professor Masaryk referred in replying to Hlinka, and the President announced his opinion that they satisfy the promises of autonomy made in the agreement of May, 1918, which is regarded as the charter of the Tzechoslovak union.

In its origin the Slovak agitation is clerical. The Slovaks are undoubtedly a race of priest-ridden peasants, who are encouraged to oppose subordination to the freer-thinking Tzechs.

On the other hand, it is significant that large Protestant communities in Slovakia emphatically favor unadulterated union with the sister nation.

CONCORD B. & M. SHOP FORCES TO INCREASE

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 19—James H. Hustis, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, has announced through William W. Whitney, president of the First National Bank, that the Boston & Maine Railroad contemplates an increase of the force at the Concord shops. Mr. Hustis states that certain heavy work on locomotives will be transferred to Billerica, Mass., because of improved facilities at that point, but in place of this grade of work the road proposes to substitute at Concord a steel freight car repair shop where heavy repairs on steel cars will be made for the entire system. In addition the road will build a new engine house in the spring. It is also probable a new machine shop will be built to cost $250,000.

HOTEL MAN GUEST OF FELLOW WORKERS

Arthur L. Race, resident manager of the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, was given a dinner at the Hotel Somerset last night by more than 500 members of the New England Hotel Association in gratitude for his part in promoting tourist travel and developing the hotel industry in New England. James F. McAdams, president of the association, presided, while William W. Davis acted as toastmaster. Among the speakers were Mayor James M. Curley of Boston and Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, retired.

Mr. Race was given greatest praise by Denny B. Goode, manager of the Convention and Tourist Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, for his work "in bringing about a spirit of co-operation among his people in New England." Mr. Goode declared that he had taught the New England states that their greatest assets were in each other, and that all should work together for the good of New England as a whole.

ROSLINDALE MASONS ELECT OFFICERS

Prospect Lodge, A. F. & A. M., held its three hundred and fifty-sixth regular communication in the new Masonic Temple, Roslindale, Monday evening, electing officers as follows: Edward H. Whittemore, Worshipful Master; Frederick H. Doell, Senior Warden; Charles P. Raymond, Junior Warden; Worshipful Daniel Dewar, treasurer for his twentieth consecutive year; Worshipful John A. Johnson, secretary; Henry Doell, Senior Deacon; Leon V. Stone, Junior Deacon; John G. Allen, trustee; John M. Crysler, associate member, Board of Masonic Relief; Frank P. Reed, trustee of relief fund, and Earle N. Crysler, retiring Worshipful Master, proxy to the Grand Lodge.

The officers-elect with the appointive officers will be installed at a public ceremony Dec. 28, in the Roslindale Temple.

SIX GRANITE FIRMS SIGN AGREEMENTS

BARRE, Vt., Dec. 19—Six granite manufacturing firms of Barre, all members of the Granite Manufacturers Association and two of them members of the board of directors of that association, today signed agreements with the Granite Cutters Union and allied unions by which all six will resume operations not later than Jan. 2 next. The firms signing up are Jones Bros. Company, McDonnell & Sons, Novelli & Calcagni, Giudici Bros. Company, Victory Granite Company, Chioldi Bros. Granite Company, all of Barre. These firms include not only some of the larger but the largest granite manufacturing firm in Barre.

In addition Jones Bros. Company and McDonnell & Sons are quarry owners, and they have also effected agreements with the quarry workers' union. The Wells & Lamson Quarry Company have also signed the agreement.

MICHIGAN BOOMS CITIZENSHIP

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 19—The beginning of a state movement in behalf of Americanization will be marked here Dec. 28 and 29. The conference is called by A. H. Gansser of Bay City for the State American Legion Americanization Committee and others.

PRIZES AWARDED FOR WORLD ESSAYS

Successful Participants in Contest of American School Citizenship League Are Named

Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews announced today the names of the successful contestants in the World Essay Contest which closed on June 1, 1922, conducted under the auspices of the American School Citizenship League, 405 Marlborough Street, Boston. The contest was open to students in normal schools and teachers' colleges and secondary schools throughout the world. Interest in the contest is recorded in about 50 countries.

The subjects of the essays were: For normal schools and teachers' colleges—"The Function of Education in the Promotion of International Understanding"; and for secondary schools—"The Essential Foundations of a Co-operating World." The second school essay receiving first prize will be published in the February issue of Our World, and the normal school essay in the March issue.

The prizes, which are awarded annually by the Misses Seabury, art $75, $50, and $25 for the three best essays in each set. The successful contestants are as follows:

Normal School and Teachers College Set

First Prize — Leroy Washington Wyatt, State Normal College, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Second Prize—Miss Cornelia A. Wilson, State Normal School, Towson, Md.

Third Prize—G. P. Kerr, Cambridge University Training College, Cambridge, England.

First Honorable Mention—Miss Elizabeth D. Bowman, State Normal School, Towson, Md.

Second Honorable Mention—Miss C. Ellen Hutchison, State Normal School, Towson, Md.

Third Honorable Mention—Ruldolf Lengauer, Privat-Lehrerbildungstantalt, Linz, Austria.

Secondary School Set

First Prize—Miss Helen R. Hooper, High School, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

Second Prize—Miss Irma Lutz, Barringer High School, Newark, N. J.

Third Prize—Erich Eule, Arndt Gymnasiums, Berlin, Germany.

First Honorable Mention—Miss Stella Frances Gallagher, St. John's High School, Scranton, Pa.

Second Honorable Mention—Miss Mary Genevieve Murphy, St. John's High School, Scranton, Pa.

Third Honorable Mention—Percy Olton, Barringer High School, Newark, N. J.

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LEGISLATION URGED TO REMEDY IMMIGRATION RESTRICTIVE ACT

Situation Is Aggravated by Some Steamship Lines Bringing Passengers When Quotas Are Closed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—The need for remedial legislation to correct existing shortcomings in the application and enforcement of the provisions of the immigration restrictive act, is becoming more apparent as evidence regarding the handling of immigrants, under the act, accumulates at the Port of New York.

In his message of Dec. 8 to Congress, President Harding points out the advisability of checking the coming to this country of undesirables, and advocated the establishment of examination boards abroad, to make sure of desirables only. The President added this comment to his recommendation: "By the examination abroad we could end the pathos at our ports, when men and women find our doors closed, after long voyages and wasted savings, because they are unfit for admission. It would be kindlier and safer to tell them before they embark."

There are, of course, many excluded from American ports under Government regulations and the findings of U. S. Public Health officials, but many immigrants who are turned back, after long journeys oversea, are deported through the operation of the restrictive act.

Some Steamship Lines at Fault

The desire of some steamship lines to reap large profits, and therefore to take chances on bringing immigrants here at times when quotas are practically filled, is regarded as responsible for much suffering, both mental and financial, among the immigrants. The method of filling quotas is also deemed a factor in the problem of congestion at immigrant stations. Complexities arising from the entrance of admissible parents accompanied by children born in sections whose inhabitants are precluded from entering through the filling of quotas, make up a third matter demanding legislative attention.

It is expected that the federal immigration authorities will urge through official channels at the next session of Congress, the enactment of the desired legislation.

At present a fine of $200 is the penalty incurred by a steamship company for bringing over an immigrant after the quota of his country has been filled. This fine was considered sufficiently drastic when first outlined, as the immigration rates were low and profits small. With the increase of minimum passenger rates for immigrants, however, the fine is not sufficient, in the view of some immigration officials, to act as a check upon those companies which are willing to gamble on getting their passengers here, in time to evade quota closures. A fine of $1000, in their opinion, would not be excessive, if it would make the European agents of ocean carriers search their passenger lists before sailing, and strike off undesirables. The cost to the Government in time and expense for the inspection and special examination of the so-called undesirables, warrants the employment of measures to stamp out haphazard methods of accepting passengers at European ports.

Reduction of Monthly Quota

H. R. Landis, Assistant United States Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, advocated the reduction of the maximum percentage of the yearly quota of a country, to be admitted in any one month, from the present 20 per cent to 10 per cent.

"Reducing the maximum monthly quota thus," Mr. Landis said, "would result in immigrants being landed here over a longer period of time, and would permit more time for intelligent inspection and examination of cases. As it is, there is much congestion."

The Government has found, Mr. Landis indicated, that the 20 per cent rule results in most of the quotas being filled in the first five months. At Ellis Island this has necessitated the employment for inspection purposes of employees ordinarily used for the serving of warrants, and other official duties connected with immigrant stations.

A more orderly and intelligent method of caring for the various cases would be made possible by reducing the monthly maximum by one-half. Such admissions, spread over 10 months, would permit of a better deal for all parties. As it is, the steamship companies carry the great bulk of their admissible aliens to American ports in the first five months, and some devote time afterward to bringing over additional aliens, some admissible under professional exemptions, others only supposedly so.

Unusual Case

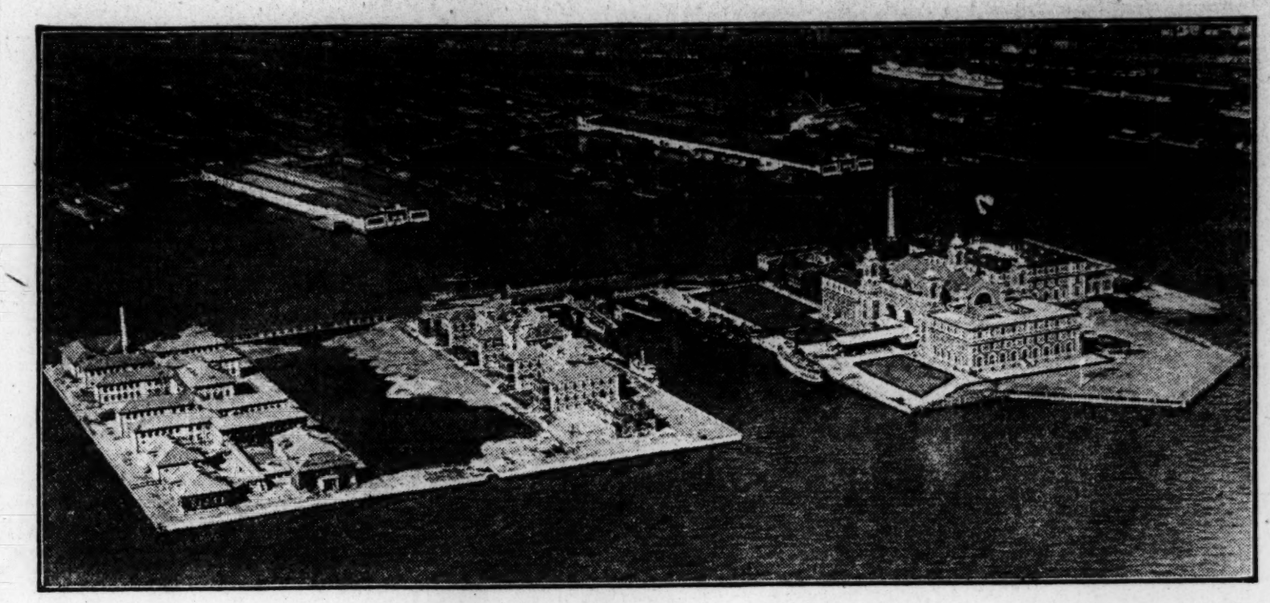
Permitting children up to the age of 16 years to take the nationality of parents, would solve many knotty problems which are continuously confronting the Ellis Island authorities. Mr. Landis cited the recent case of a Russian couple who arrived at Ellis Island with their son, a native of Turkey. The Russian quota had not been filled, but the Turkish quota was closed. Under the law, the parents could be admitted, but the boy must be deported.

"We paroled the boy," said Mr. Landis, "as it was a meritorious case, but it illustrates the point. If the boy could have claimed Russian nativity, it would have presented no problem."

It was suggested that this might give rise to the situation similar to that presented at many small motion picture theaters, where children, barred when without their parents, seek to induce strangers to act as their parents, to gain admission. Mr. Landis, however, thought there would be little likelihood of such activity.

Parents accompanied by children born in other than parents' countries, are not rarities at Ellis Island. They arrive there on an average of about one case a week. Their stories give newspapers much material for "human interest" narratives, but the immigration authorities practically are helpless in the matter. As with the case cited, such children are frequently paroled until the next quota becomes available for their entry. This necessitates additional work by the Government, and is at best an extremely unsatisfactory method of handling admissions.

The regulation of alien transportation, by increased penalties for violations, the spreading over a longer period of alien arrivals at American ports, and a sensible method of governing the admission of the children of aliens, under circumstances as noted, would go far, it is thought, to eliminate existing difficulties at United States immigrant stations.



Photograph © Major Hamilton Maxwell, Underwood & Underwood, New York

Ellis Island Immigration Station

Comprehensive View Shows Group of Buildings Which Constitute the Immigrant's Introduction to America. Here It Is That Much Unnecessary Discomfort Is Reported, Due to Defects in the United States Immigration Laws

PROPOSED SHOE SCHEDULE READY

Haverhill Manufacturers Submit New Agreement

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 19 (Special)—The Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers Association today presented to the officers of the Shoe Workers Protective Union a draft of the proposed agreement to become operative Jan. 1. The agreement varies from the present pact principally in that it asks for a 5½ day working week of 48 hours, 26 weeks in the year, or during the busy season. This is to replace the present system of working the year through five days a week or 45 hours.

The agreement provides that there shall be no strikes, lockouts or cessation of work for any reason and that all differences over wages and conditions shall be arbitrated by a local board of three members, composed of one representative of the union, one representative of the association and one neutral member, the decision of the board to be final. It also provides that neither side shall bring suit for any purpose except after arbitration has been tried or refused. It also provides for overtime work and also work for extra compensation, which provision has never before been included.

Under the proposed agreement only members of the Shoe Workers Protective Union shall be employed except when the union is unable to supply adequate help, and then the manufacturers can employ anybody they desire. It is provided that wages shall be fixed not later than May 1, 1923, to become operative June 1, 1923, and be effective for a definite period, such prices to be settled either by agreement or arbitration. The agreement is to remain in effect until Dec. 31, 1924, a period of two years, except in regard to prices which may be adjusted annually.

The union announced today that its vote was unanimous, including all the locals, for an extension of the present agreement in the event that no agreement is ready by Jan. 1. The proposed draft of the new agreement submitted by the manufacturers, with minor changes, is expected to meet the approval of the union. It will probably be sent out to a referendum of the members next week. If there is any disagreement it is expected to develop over the 5½-day per week clause.

TAX OFFICIAL RESIGNS

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 19—Malcolm D. Rudd, Senator-elect of Salisbury, resigned last night as deputy state tax commissioner. The resignation was announced by William H. Blodgett, commissioner. It will be effective Jan. 1. Russell C. Everett of this city, chief assistant in the unincorporated business tax business, has been named his successor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATS HAVE NOTHING FOR THE WETS

State Committee Chairman Gives Not Slightest Encouragement to Liquor Interests

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 19 (Special)—No encouragement for the liquor interests need to be expected from the Democratic administration when it comes into power on the first of January, according to Robert Jackson, chairman of the state Democratic committee, who organized the campaign which resulted in one of the biggest political surprises of the year.

Mr. Jackson is a Democrat by conviction, descent and marriage, Mrs. Jackson belonging to a family prominent in the state Democracy. Two cousins, one generation from the same grandfather in County Antrim, Presbyterian Irish, came to this country. One was the father of President Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, the other came to the province of New Hampshire and was the ancestor of the Jacksons of that State, who are now the only relatives of General Jackson in the United States. For generations in Ireland and in every generation since in the United States, each succeeding Jackson family has had a son Andrew and a son Robert.

Finished Dartmouth at 19

One of Robert Jackson's Dartmouth classmates was talking about him the other day. "Robert is rising six feet now and powerfully built, but he was a little boy, small for his age, when he entered Dartmouth, and he finished his four years' course while still 19. Several of our class said we must look after Rob, take care of him, he was so young, but before we graduated Rob was taking care of us. I suppose our senators and congressmen know more men of national and international prominence than Rob does, but they are the only New Hampshire people who do."

One of the leaders of the state bar, in a rather strange way, illustrating his ability to at once see the main chance, Mr. Jackson has suddenly become the head of a business the scope of which is hardly glimpsed in his own State. Two Concord boys had been on a bicycle trip in Canada and happened to remark to Mr. Jackson that they saw no chain stores there. A great Canadian system of chain stores, which Mr. Jackson heads, was started within a few months. Here is Mr. Jackson's version of the Democratic victory:

We won for a variety of reasons. First of all, the irreducible minimum of Democrats in this State is not many thousands below enough to insure victory. The Republican majority has always been small. For a long time a number of thousands of no really settled Republican convictions have voted with that party. It was our job to capture, to persuade this unattached vote which the Republicans erroneously regarded as an integral, not accidental, part of their following. We had a gubernatorial candidaate of attractive personality, a man who could get up and talk, a man people have always liked in private life, a skilled organizer and campaigner. He and the majority of the men who were candidates for office or directing the campaign represented the younger element.

The men I saw on the floor at the Republican convention were elderly men, for the most part, and for the most part the very same men I saw there 10 years ago. You say that 10 years ago they were young and youngish men, and that 10 years hence the men now running our party will very likely still be running it and our organization can then be classed as elderly? Possibly. But just now the Republican organization has atrophied, has succumbed to the attack of a more vigorous and alert organization.

Had Complete Harmony

We succeeded because we had complete harmony. We managed to suppress any internal disturbances not only before victory, but after, when that is much more difficult. A party in power cannot be so harmonious as one out of power, for the competition for places must arouse jealousy. So far, we have repressed this. There must be freedom for men to contest for positions and no party which tried to arbitrarily decide such matters for its members would deserve to succeed. What we are doing is to get the contestants to preserve the best of good feeling toward one another.

After the primaries, the defeated contestants took off their coats and pulled out their pocket-books to aid their successful rivals. Not only did we preserve comity in our own internal party contests, but in the contest in election we showed exactly the same comity toward the Republicans, and I believe that our success in doing this and their failure to do it, was one of the greatest factors in our success. From beginning to end we said nothing bitter, uttered no personal reproaches. One of the women speakers, particularly, on the other side gained us many votes by sharp remarks about our candidates, not scurrilous remarks, but bitter, ill-natured ones. I have a letter from a Republican in one town telling me in advance of election that many Republican votes in his town would come to us for this reason, and they did.

We carried on a campaign unprecedented in one way. There was no secrecy. There was not a day during the campaign when Dwight Hall and George Moses could not have come into these headquarters and read every letter on file and gone through all our records. We used very little money. So much of the money we did raise had to go for old debts that in actual campaigning we spent but $4000. In the past, we have always felt that we had to spend $2000 in Manchester to get out that vote, and this year we spent but $800 and won by 8500 majority. In the election of 1920, we carried only 48 towns and wards. This year we carried 170.

No Encouragement for Wets

Did the labor unrest and the eight-hour agitation assist us? Yes, to some extent, undoubtedly. Did anti-prohibition? It is possible that some persons in a mistaken idea on that subject may have thought we might weaken on that question, but only a few could have thought so. Is there any chance that anything we may do will give moral encouragement to the liquor cause? Not the slightest. Anyone holding such a mistaken idea will receive a great disappointment. You say a number of persons in Manchester are reported to have organized to endeavor to further in some way the liquor cause during the coming session and will make demands upon our administration? I had not heard of that and I will say absolutely that we will not give them even the first bit of encouragement.

Will the new Governor make any changes in the board of education, will he oust Huntley Spaulding, who has given such distinguished service without any financial reward? No. He will be retained. One thing we shall not do is to carry on any proscription. Do you think the Republican council will block the Governor's appointment? No. They are reasonable men. He will make some appointments and they will permit him. I believe the Governor and council will be harmonious.

Who will be the next Senator? I believe the Republican contest will be merely academic, that the next Senator will be a Democrat. I expect to see the number of Republican aspirants for that place very much lessened. This State has returned to the Democratic fold for good. Our already fine organization is much strengthened by this victory. Since the previous election, we have constantly built up our organization and the victory resulted. We shall keep the orgapization intact. New Hampshire is now permanently a Democratic State. We have strong corroboration of this fact in the several overtures that have been made to us by Republicans, hints of a change of allegiance. Some of these we shall not admit. A man who changes his opinions on conviction will be warmly welcomed by us. But not a man who changes because we have beaten and he expects us to give him an office as a reward for his adherence. No such man will be admitted to our party councils.

We shall be economical. We shall endeavor to lessen the tax burden. Down in Manchester the other day I found a movement to renew the demand for a normal school for that city and a disposition to make it a party grievance that former attempts had failed. I talked against it only a few minutes and was warmly and unanimously applauded when I said the two normal schools we now had amply served the State and that any party or set of men who tried to force so great and unnecessary expenditure upon New Hampshire tax payers as a Manchester normal school would deserve rebuke.

You think our victory here has made me a national figure, that I may be in line for the traditional New Hampshire foreign appointment in case a Democratic President is elected, may be made Minister to Greece? I want everybody to understand I am absolutely not a candidate for any position whatever. No state chairman should be. He is under sacred obligations to his party, he is trusteed by it. He cannot fully do his duty, cannot decide upon questions of policy and questions of men if his own fortunes are involved. As a matter of duty, if nothing else, I early made it known I wanted nothing. That sort of spirit has animated us all. We have not pussyfooted, we have not whispered behind hands. At the start I said we must always stand up and be counted, but never say, "Don't do anything, don't say anything, that matter will adjust itself." That never happens. We threshed it out in the open, adjusted everything. The result was complete harmony and victory.

THREE MORE CITIES HOLDING ELECTIONS

Municipal elections in this State for the present year were brought to a close today with Beverly, Lowell and Waltham voting for mayor and city government.

Lowell and Waltham, oth balloting under the Plan B form of government for the first time, were confronted with the selection of a full set of officers.

Former Mayor James McPherson, running for Mayor of Beverly, was opposed by Attorney George H. Whittemore, president of the city council, a veteran of the World War.

In Waltham, former Mayor Patrick J Duane, at one time a United States marshal, and Henry F. Beal, the present city manager, were the mayoralty candidates.

John J. Donovan, a member of the police department, and Mayor George H. Brown, a former patrolman, were the candidates for Mayor in Lowell.

RUSSIAN BISHOP IN CHICAGO

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 19—Chicago's first Russian Orthodox Church bishop began his duties this week. Bishop Theophilos' field extends to the Pacific.

MINE OWNERS AND OPERATORS BLAMED FOR HIGH COAL PRICES

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 19 (Special)—Proposing that the coal-mining industry cure its own ills and place the coal business on a high plane of efficiency and service to the people, Ellis Searles, editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal, in speaking last night before the Hartford Get-Together Club on the general topic, "Has Private Ownership of Coal Mines Proved a Failure? What Is the Alternative?" said that personally he did not believe that the private ownership of the coal mines had proved a failure. He said:

I believe private ownership and private operation of coal mines is the proper system for the coal industry, but there is so much room for improvement of the system that one is led, at times, almost to the temptation to espouse the cause of Government ownership. Private ownership and operation of coal mines has its faults. They are too numerous to mention in a brief discussion like this one. These serious faults and these vicious evils have developed and grown up in the mad rush and scramble for stupendous profits on the part of coal-mine owners and operators.

These same owners and operators should be compelled by the power of an awakened public opinion mercilessly applied to cure these evils and drive them out of the industry. That's the way to avoid Government ownership and operation. And let me say here and now, that unless such curative treatment is applied I fear the day may come when private ownership may be wiped out by the flood of its own folly. The American people may well be deeply and seriously concerned about what may follow such a collapse.

I tell you the miners are not responsible for conditions that exist in the coal industry. You have been told many times, and you will be told many more times, that the demoralization of the coal industry is due to the enormous wages of the miners. It is said time and again that wages are too high and that they must come down. The miner is blamed for everything. But this is not true. When you say that the mine worker gets $7.50 a day for common labor it sounds like a high price to pay for such work. Persons who know nothing about the coal business immediately figure that the mine worker earns $2250 in the 300 working days of the year. And so he would, if he was employed steadily throughout the year. But in the year 1921 the union miners employed in the bituminous fields of the country were employed only an average of 125 days, or 40 per cent of full time, and their average earnings for the year amounted to approximately $700 per man.

You have been told, and you will be told, that high wages of miners are the cause of the high prices you are compelled to pay for coal. Anthracite operators themselves say the total labor cost of producing a ton of anthracite is only $4.11, and we know that it is much less than that. You pay four times that much for anthracite here in Hartford. Who gets the difference between the $4.11 and the price you pay? You are entitled to know. You should insist upon finding out. The miners, also, would like to know who gets the money.

It costs somewhere around $2 a ton to produce a ton of bituminous or soft coal. You pay four or five times that much for the same coal here in Hartford. The miner does not get the money. Who does? The price of coal to the consumer is too high, but the miner can't help it. If you were to cut his wages in two it would make but little difference in the price you pay for coal, but the miner would be reduced to absolute poverty. He does not get the money. Coal would be cheaper if the miners were employed all the year round instead of only 40 per cent of the time. Consumers should buy coal throughout the year, instead of waiting until they need the coal. This would help to keep the miners steadily employed and bring down prices.

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COLUMBIA LOOKS FOR FINE TEAM

Coach August Peterson Has Several Veteran Wrestlers on This Winter's Squad

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—With a fine victory of 26 to 0 in its opening meet of the season against College of the City of New York Columbia University is today looking forward to a very successful wrestling campaign this winter. Coach August Peterson is driving the candidates hard for the coming big meets, and with a number of veterans out, he should develop one of the strongest teams the Blue and White has put on the mat for some time. Peterson is confident that the team, as a whole, will show an improvement over that of last year. There have been few men lost from the squad while the class of 1925 has contributed a number of new men of more than mediocre ability.

P. S. Hart '23 is expected to be the outstanding star of the team again this year. Hart was Metropolitan 135-pound champion for two seasons, and won the 145-pound intercollegiate title in 1921. He met a defeat in the attempt to retain his crown last spring, however, although he was victorious in all of his dual events, and was generally expected to win the title easily. His defeat was attributed by his coach to overconfidence. C. E. Metz '25 represented Columbia in this event against City College and won his bout in time advantage.

Capt. W. B. Johnson '24, present intercollegiate 158 pound champion, is not expected to do such good work as he did last year, and Peterson will be hard pressed to find a man to take his place. Johnson was also used occasionally in the 175 pound class, alternating with T. L. Parsonnet 23L. While Parsonnet won most of his bouts last year it is doubtful if he will be used on more than one or two occasions during the coming meets. W. D. Aulich '25 captain of last season's freshman aggregation is a better man, and will probably be used in both the 175 pound and the heavyweight class. He won in both classes at Princeton during the freshman competitions. Parsonnet tips the scales at 160 pounds at present, and it is possible that he will relieve Johnson of some of his bouts in the 158 pound class. H. W. Blaine '23, former football center, may take part in some of the heavyweight events.

There is a good field of 115-pounders to pick from, five candidates having reported for this position. J. E. Schwab '23, who won four out of eight bouts last season and captured third place in the intercollegiates is the favorite. G. B. Barrenechea '24, heretofore ineligible on account of studies, is considered practically as good as Schwab, however; while David Zabladowsky and Nassif Arida, of the class of '25, are expected to put in strong bids. The last two men named won all of their bouts last season, and formed part of the victorious freshman team which won every contest of the season except that with Princeton University, which resulted in a tie. Zabladowsky wrestled in this class in the C. C. meet and won his bout in seven minutes.

T. J. Brennan '25 is one of the candidates for the 125-pound position. Samuel Schwartz '23 and H. W. Hayman '23, who wrestled in this class last year have put on weight, and will be in the 135-pound class from now on. Brennan and Hayman are lacking in experience; but Schwartz is an exceptionally good man. D. J. Riesner '25, will run Brennan a good race for the 125-pound position, and was used in place of him in the first meet.

Other men out for the team are Sherwood Woodward '25, 115 pounds; E. L. Dummich '25, 125 pounds; H. M. Busch '25, C. E. Metz '23, and D. J. Coffey '25, 135 pounds; G. W. Geiss '25 and M. B. Donahue '24, 145 pounds; Raphael Porte '24, 175 pounds.

DETROIT GETS THE C. A. A. U. TRACK GAMES

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 19—Detroit is to hold the Central Amateur Athletic Union track and field games for the second year in succession, it is announced here by C. A. Dean, chairman of the championship committee of the association, on his return from a meeting called by C. D. Lynch, president.

Aug. 18 has been selected as the date, two weeks before the championships in Chicago of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. The indoor championships are undecided; Milwaukee may get them, thus breaking a precedent of many years' standing, which has held the indoor games in Chicago. Central indoor swimming championship events were split into four equal blocks, among the Illinois Athletic Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Detroit Athletic Club. Each house will hold its entire block of events on a single night, making a gala affair of it. Previously these events have been scattered among many clubs, who held them piecemeal.

DEAL FOR CHICAGO PLAYERS STILL ON

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Miller Huggins, manager of the New York American League Baseball Club, is authority for the statement that the much-rumored deal which would send Robert Meusel, Aaron Ward and Waite Hoyt to the Chicago White Sox in exchange for E. T. Collins, B. A. Falk and another Chicago player is "still on."

Leaving for Cincinnati yesterday to spend the holidays, Huggins said that there was still hope that an agreement might be reached between the Yankees and the White Sox which would result in the triple exchange.

He also said that there were indications that the deal by which Jake May, the young pitcher of the Vernon Club of the Pacific Coast League, would come to the Yankees might be completed before the new year

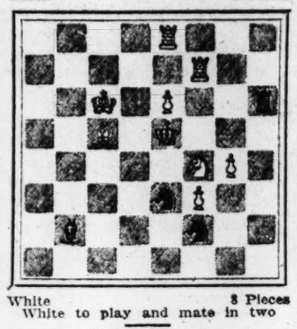
CHESS

by George H. Babbitt

PROBLEM NO. 427

Original: composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor
By C. S. Kipping
East Yorks, England

Black — 8 Pieces

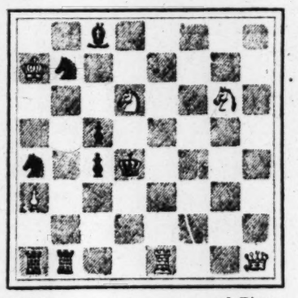


White — 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 428

By J. Jesperson

Black — 8 Pieces



White — 6 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

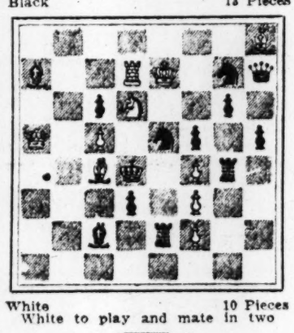
No. 425.		K-Q7	
No. 426.	1.	Q-KB	K-B4
	2.	KtxP(B7)	
	1.		K-K5
	2.	Kt-B6	
	1.		P-B3
	2.	Q-K2	
	1.		P-KB4
	2.	Kt-K6ch	
	1.		Other
	2.	KtxP(B3)ch	
Prob. Comp, J. C. J. Wainwright			Kt-B4

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

A fine cross check study with pinning features.

By G. Guidelli

Black — 13 Pieces



White — 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

NOTES

Morris A. Schapiro, the Columbia University player, has won the Manhattan Chess Club championship, New York, for the second successive year, having only one drawn game with A. Hallgarten. Scores:

Players	W.	L.	Players	W.	L.
Schapiro	8½	½	Northrup	4	5
A. Schroeder	7	2	Freundlich	3½	5½
Beihoff	5	4	M. Schroeder	3½	5½
Katz	4½	4½	Hallgarten	3	6
Tenner	4½	4½	Field	1½	7½

Capablanca in four simultaneous exhibitions at the Manhattan, Franklin, Providence and Marshalls Chess Clubs contested a total of 147 games, winning 127, drawing 17 and losing 3; to A. Santasiere, S. Katz and Sidney Sharp.

The two college leagues which meet in New York during the holidays, the C. H. Y. P. and the Intercollegiate, will comprise nine teams. The former has already set Dec. 28, 29 and 30 and the latter will probably meet on the same dates. Columbia is expected to repeat its last year's victory in the C. H. Y. P. while the Intercollegiate is in doubt as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will probably be minus its two strongest players who won for them in 1921.

Alain C. White has contributed a special folder to the December number of the Good Companion Club, containing a synopsis of the album which his friends recently compiled and presented to him. It contains a letter of thanks, 32 problems and 9 pictures all selected from the volume, with the intention of portraying an idea of the book to those who may not see it. The fact that a testimonial of appreciation has been given to Mr. White, should prove a great satisfaction to those who have followed his labors in the chess problem world.

The Felce competition of the Surrey County Chess Association, England, was won by Mr. E. A. Limming (Guildford) who defeated Mr. C. B. Willis, the runner-up.

New Zealand reports the annual meeting of the N. Z. C. A. as held at Wellington when the Hon. H. F. Wigram was elected president and Messrs. C. W. Tanner and F. K. Kelling were re-elected to the offices of honorary secretary and treasurer and honorary reporter, respectively. The next championship is to be held at Christchurch on New Year's.

The following are two games from the recent major open tournament of London:

White J. H. Blake	Black R. H. V. Scott	White J. H. Blake	Black R. H. V. Scott
	Karo		Kahn
1 P-K4	P-QB3	23 KxB	Q-R6(ch)
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	24 K-R1	P-Kt6
3 QKt-B3	PxP	25 R-Q2	Kt-K5
4 KtxP	B-B4	26 R-Kt2	Kt-B4
5 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3	27 B-Kt1	R-Q7(f)
6 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	28 RxR	P-Kt7(ch)
7 Kt-K5	QKt-Q2	29 BxP	QxQ
8 KtxB	BPxKt	30 Kt-Kt3	Q-B6
9 P-QB3	P-K4	31 R-B2	QxP
10 PxP	KtxP	32 P-R5	PxP
11 B-KB4	B-Q3	33 KtxP	Q-B6
12 Q-Q4	Q-B2	34 Kt-Kt3	P-Kt3
13 Castles	Kt-Q6(ch)(a)	35 R-KB1	R-Kt1
14 BxKt	BxB(ch)	36 R-QKt1	R-Kt4
15 K-Kt1	Castle KR	37 Kt-B1	RxR
16 Kt-K2	B-K4	38 RxR	Q-K8(ch)
17 Q-K3(B	KR-K1	39 R-Kt1	QxP
18 Q-B3	QR-Q1	40 K-Kt2	Q-Q5(ch)
19 P-KR4	P-QKt4(c)	41 K-R3	Q-B6(ch)
20 P-KKt4	P-Kt5(d)	42 B-Kt3	Kt-Q6(g)
21 P-B4	Q-R4	Resigns	
22 P-Kt5	BxP(e)		

(a) Black gains time by this move, and he places his B in a better position for active operations against White's Queen's wing.

(b) White presumably did not play Q-KR4, as he wished to advance his RP; but he lost time by not doing this.

(c) Interesting comparison can now be made between the speed and effectiveness of a Queen's side and King's side advance.

(d) It is no use letting trifles stand in the way. If PxP, then presumably Kt-Q4 or even P-R4.

(e) Shock tactics.

(f) This clever move either wins a piece or wins the Queen for the Rook.

(g) A bright and sparkling game, played in Scott's best attacking style.

White Scott	Black Singer	White Scott	Black Singer
	Q. P.		
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 R-B3	Kt-Q5
2 KKt-B3	P-QB4	21 Q-Q1	B-Kt5
3 P-B4	P-K3	22 Q-K1	Kt-K7(ch)
4 Kt-B3	QKt-B3	23 K-R1	RxR(d)
5 QPxP	P-Q5(a)	24 BxR	PxP
6 Kt-K4	BxP	25 BxKt	QxB
7 KtxB	Q-R4ch	26 PxP	P-R3
8 B-Q2	QxKt	27 Kt-K4	Q-Q5
9 P-QR3(b)	Kt-B3	28 P-B5	R-B1
10 P-QKt4	QxBP	29 Q-Q2	R-Q1
11 R-B1	Q-Q4	30 Kt-B2	R-R4
12 R-B5	Q-Q3	31 B-K4	P-B3
13 Q-B2	P-QR3	32 Q-R2(ch)	K-B1
14 P-Kt3	Castles	33 Kt-R3	Q-K6
15 B-Kt2	P-K4	34 K-Kt2	B-Kt5
16 Kt-Kt5	B-Q2	35 Kt-B2	Kt-B5(ch)
17 Castles	QR-B1	36 K-Kt1	B-K7
18 P-B4	P-Q6(c)	37 B-Kt2(e)	KtxB
19 KPxP	P-QKt3	Resigns	

(a) Quite an unusual variation by which Mr. Singer proves that players of the QP game need not necessarily always resort to the same monotonous tactics (masters please note).

(b) While it is true that White obtains a good opportunity to deploy his pieces, we cannot nevertheless approve of the light-hearted abandoning of pawns to which some players are addicted.

(c) Whereas now, especially as Black is a pawn to the good, he is to a great extent justified in abandoning a pawn for the sake of attack as well as for his own safety, as White was threatening 19 KP xP, followed by RxKt with a view to a mate on R7. This combination, for which Scott deserves credit, is rendered impossible by Black's reply of P-Q6.

(d) If KtxR, then 24 PxP, Q-K2, 25 BxKt, etc. Black by not taking the Rook shows both courage and confidence in his attacking powers, as the Knight dominates White's game to a suffocating extent.

(e) If the Rook moves then Kt-R6ch wins.

SPANISH WRESTLER WILL APPEAR HERE

To followers of wrestling the series of international contests which make up the program arranged by Promoter G. V. Tuohey for his annual Christmas night program in Mechanics Building promise some brilliant work by all six of the wrestlers, representing different countries.

As this holiday event has grown into one of great popularity during the 17 years it has been held, the management plans to maintain the high standard set in the past. Among those imported especially for the event is Andreas Castano, the toreador-wrestler, champion of Spain, Cuba and Mexico. He is to wrestle Renato Gardini, the Italian star, in the main event, best two out of three falls to govern.

Another noted world star is Wladek Zbyszko, the younger of the famous Polish brothers, who is to wrestle Henry Lobmayer of Bavaria, in a one-fall finish, while in the other event Frank Judson, Harvard University coach, will wrestle John Prindle, a western wrestler of merit, in the opening event.

BRITISH SPORTSMAN ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—The Duke of Leinster, British sportsman, arrived on the Baltic today to arrange with W. W. Nutting, editor, whose challenge he accepted, the details of a transatlantic race in 40-foot ketches, or auxiliary sailboats, planned for next summer.

Discussing the proposed contests, the duke said he would rather the ketches be sailed by one man each, but that he had acceded to Mr. Nutting's request that two man each boat. Mr. Nutting will be accompanied by F. W. Baldwin, the Canadian yachtsman, who was one of his two companions when he crossed the Atlantic in the Typhoon, a small sailboat, in 1920. The duke will be accompanied by a servant.

The British sportsman has not yet decided whether to build a ketch here or bring his own from Ireland.

NELSON LEADS HANDBALL RACE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 19—By winning four straight games here last night, L. J. Nelson ofthe Kimrock Athletic Association, stepped out into the lead of the championship race of the Chicago Handball League. He deefated Charles Clark of Wallace Institute, who was tied for first, by scores of 21—15, 21—12, 21—8, 21—9, at the Chicago Athletic Association courts. Nelson leads with 17 wins and 3 losses, average .850, while Clark is second with 13 wins and 7 losses, average .650. Four straight games were taken by Avery Brundage of the C. A. A. from Ralph Thoresen of Kimrock; and an even break of two each was reported by E. J. F. Lindberg and Harry Burton, both of the C. A. A. These were matches previously postponed and the regular schedule was set aside to play them off. J. L. Gray of the Illinois A. C. and Paul Geidel of Kimrock did not play.

HEISMAN IS NOT A CANDIDATE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 19—J. W. Heisman, whose contract as head coach of the University of Pennsylvania football squad expired this fall, is not a candidate for reappointment. He will not, however, sever his connection with the university, having been engaged as assistant to the chairman of the council of athletics. Making this announcement last night, S. E. Hutchinson, chairman of the athletic council, said that the football committee was entirely satisfied with Mr. Heisman's work. He added that Mr. Heisman, who had been head coach for the last three years, had informed the committee at the close of the present football season that he did not desire to be considered as a candidate again for that position.

ARMY MATMEN TO MEET YALE

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 19—The wrestling schedule of the United States Military Academy, made public today, includes these matches: Jan. 27, Dartmouth College; Feb. 3, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Feb. 10, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College; March 3, Yale University.

N.E.A.A.A.U. Plans for More Competition

Realizes Several Changes Must Be Made in the Management

That the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States means to build up athletic competition within its jurisdiction during the next year is today very apparent, as the way Maj. F. H. Briggs, president of the association, and his fellow officers handled the various questions which came up before the association at its quarterly meeting at the Boston Athletic Association last night, shows that they realize that several changes must be made in the way things have been carried on in the past.

The association does not approve of the way Sunday sports were conducted in some sections of its territory last summer. Claims were made that many abuses had been allowed under the statute and an effort is going to be made to see that the law is respected in future. W. C. Prout, president of the national association, claimed that amateur sport was being injured by the lack of respect for the law and stated that an amendment was going to be presented at the next legislative session. He hopes the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union will be well represented and do all it can to see that the law is lived up to. Mr. Prout was appointed to a committee to handle the matter and he will be associated with two other members to be appointed later.

Boxing received considerable attention at the hands of the delegates. The dearth of boxers caused considerable comment. The board of managers ordered the registration committee not to grant any sanctions for boxing meetings for one week prior to the intercity show, between representatives of Toronto, Pittsburgh and Boston in Mechanics Building, Jan. 17, or for a week before the New England A. A. A. U. championships the week of March 18 and the National A. A. U. championships, Apr. 9.

A gift to the association which is expected to draw more good milers to the championship event was the donation by Albert Geiger Jr., chairman of the Athletic Committee of the B. A. A. A. U. indoor track and field one-mile New England championship run.

That the New England association is going to do its share toward raising a good sum of money with which to finance the United States Olympic team in 1924 became apparent when $500 was voted to the American Olympic Fund. It was also announced that President Briggs of the N. E. Association and W. C. Prout of the National association, had been the first contributors to the fund. The association also appropriated $250 for the N. E. A. A. A. U. indoor track and field championships; $350 for swimming for the year and $100 for a boxing benefit.

Six new organizations were admitted to membership as follows: Russell Hoyt Post 7, V. F. W., Institute Athletic Association; Lawrence J. Flaherty Post, A. L.; Revere Post, V. F. W.; Shawsheen Athletic Association and Witch City Athletic Association. President Briggs announced his committees for 1923 as follows:

Delegates-at-Large—Mayor J. M. Curley, the Hon. J. B. Maccabe, D. S. Adler, H. B. Fenno, Maj. F. H. Briggs.

Past Presidents—E. E. Babb, M. F. Winston, A. J. Lill, W. C. Prout, J. F. Conway, W. H. Cuddy.

Track and Field—Albert Geiger Jr., W. F. Kenney, W. C. Prout, W. H. Cuddy, P. M. O'Connor, H. C. McGrath, H. A. Keith, B. F. Sullivan, G. V. Brown, J. J. Magee, W. S. Nolan, F. P. Sheehan, Dr. A. W. Rowe, C. A. McCarthy, D. S. Adler, J. S. Higgins.

Cross-Country—R. M. Walsh, chairman; J. F. Facey, G. W. Kramer, J. P. Devanney, W. D. Murphy, Forbes Allan, F. J. Keating, Mark Bortman, D. J. Mahoney, J. M. McCusker, Frank Bruce, E. E. Hall.

Swimming—H. B. Fenno, chairman; Benjamin Levias, G. J. Johnson, G. H. Fernald, J. W. Waters, R. B. Muir, H. D. Holm, Herbert Foresell, Gus Wise, Starling Waters, W. D. Murphy, Mrs. R. B. Muir, Miss Mary Cady.

Boxing—B. B. Osthues, chairman; T. J. Brady, W. H. Cuddy, Jerome Moore, G. V. Brown, R. K. McKirdy, W. C. Prout, H. C. McGrath, Dr. W. G. Kendall, W. B. Burns, F. J. Driscoll, Al Lacey.

Wrestling—J. W. Waters, chairman; A. G. Mather, Hon. J. B. Maccabe, F. H. Bowman, F. J. Facey, J. E. Fabyan, J. J. Gaffney, Charles Cardio, Henry Kyllonen, Fred Rousseau, F. E. L. Nasman, Herbert Foresell.

Basketball—G. W. Kramer, chairman; W. J. Rolfe, Fred O'Brien, W. B. Hoar, Albert Brown, W. W. Volk.

Playgrounds—The Hon. J. M. Curley, chairman; W. C. Prout, H. C. McGrath, Miss Mary Cady, Prof. P. R. Carpenter, Dr. W. B. Ducey, H. B. Fenno, H. A. Keith, the Hon. J. B. Maccabe, Albert Geiger Jr.

Legislation—The Hon. J. B. Maccabe, chairman; R. M. Walsh, E. E. Babb, W. C. Prout, M. F. Winston, D. W. McNally.

Records—G. V. Brown, chairman; the Hon. J. B. Maccabe, W. S. Nolan, T. J. Kanaly, J. F. Facey, L. J. Johnson.

Finance—C. C. Clapp, chairman; W. P. Kenney, E. F. Walsh.

Membership and Investigation—T. J. Brady, chairman; F. J. Facey, D. S. Adler, Fred Rousseau, Mark Bortman, J. J. Crimmins, T. F. Campbell.

Registration—J. F. Facey, chairman; D. Holm, W. P. Kenney.

DARTMOUTH HAS NINE TENNIS TILTS LISTED

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 19—Dartmouth College has nine matches on its 1923 varsity tennis schedule, including Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth universities. Dartmouth will also defend its singles and doubles championship titles of the New England Intercollegiate Tennis Association. It has not been decided whether or not a California team is coming east. If one does, it is probable the Green will play a two-man team against the Pacific coast net stars at commencement.

The University of Pennsylvania and Yale matches are the junior prom attractions here. The schedule follows:

April 26—Amherst College at Amherst; 27—Princeton University at Princeton; 28—Columbia University at New York.

May 11—University of Pennsylvania at Hanover; 12—Yale University at Hanover; 17—Brown University at Providence; 18—Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge; 19—Harvard University at Cambridge; 21, 22 and 23—New England Intercollegiate Tennis Association championship meet at Boston.

June 2—Williams College at Hanover.

PENN STATE LEAVES TODAY

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Dec. 19—The Pennsylvania State College football team was scheduled to leave here this afternoon for Chicago on the first lap of its journey to Pasadena, Cal., where the Nittany Lions meet the University of Southern California eleven on New Year's Day. About 30 men will make the trip.

100-FOOT SKI SLIDE IS BEING BUILT

Preparations for National Tournament Get Under Way

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 19—Work has begun on the 100-foot steel ski slide at Glenwood Park here, on which skiers of the country will participate in the national ski tournament, to be held in Minneapolis Feb. 10 and 11.

Co-operating with the board of park commissioners, the Municipal Ski Club of Minneapolis and the Odin Club, another local organization, have subscribed toward the erection of the slide. The tournament will be conducted under the auspices of the three bodies.

The outstanding event on the opening day will be the boys' national championship meet, in which all boys under 16 years of age are eligible to participate. In addition, a dual meet between the University of Minnesota and University of Wisconsin will be held that day.

On the following day, Class A and B skiers from all parts of the United States and Canada will compete.

"The Minneapolis tournament will be the biggest in the history of the ski sport and will take on an international aspect with entries coming from Canada," states L. J. Sverdrup, secretary of the National Ski Association.

Among the list who already have made arrangements to attend are delegations from Dartmouth College, Ironwood, Mich.; Grand Beach Club, Mich.; Denver, Colo.; Revels Stoke, B. C., Canada; Winnipeg, Montreal, Toronto and Quebec, according to Secretary Sverdrup.

"There is a revival in skiing and more clubs are organizing now than ever before in the history of the 19 years of the existence of the National Ski Association," Mr. Sverdrup said.

WORCESTER LOOKS FOR GOOD SEASON

Three Outstanding Track Stars Out for Academy Team

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 19 (Special)—For the last few years Worcester Academy has turned out track teams of high caliber and this year's track season should prove very successful as the three outstanding performers of last year's team are again at Worcester.

Capt. Paul Nelson has not reported for practice as yet, but is expected to report after the Christmas holidays. He ran the mile last year in remarkable time.

Thomas Clausen, former Newton High track star, will run in the 880-yard event this year. He has the distinction of placing in every meet in which he has entered.

Alfred Miller, winner of the schoolboy 50-yard dash at the Boston Athletic Association meet last year, is practicing daily and should be a high-point scorer for the academy this winter.

Richard Congleton, from New Jersey, holder of several junior hurdle titles, is a member of the Worcester Academy squad. His presence should greatly strengthen the team as the academy has not had any talented hurdlers since Anton Hulman, Jr., now at Yale, graduated. J. F. Powers, track coach at Worcester Academy for many years, expects a well balanced track team for the following season.

LIBERTY BELL LAW SOUGHT BY D. A. R.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 17 (Special Correspondence) — The Maryland Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution is enlisting the aid of the chapters of the State in the proposed legislation to be passed by Congress to prevent the removal of the Liberty Bell from Philadelphia. The need for such action was expressed by Mrs. A. La Forrest Terry, vice-president-general of Pennsylvania, and met with hearty approval at meetings here.

Vancouver Defeats Regina Hockey Team

Decisive Victory for Pacific Coast League Team

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 18 (Special)—Vancouver administered a decisive defeat to Regina tonight, 10 goals to 3, in the first game of the Inter-League series between the Western Canada and Pacific Coast Hockey leagues.

These games count in their respective league standing. The visitors failed to show anything like the standard of play they exhibited last spring when they defeated Vancouver in the first game of the play-off series for the Stanley Cup.

Richard Irvin, formerly of Victoria, who was under suspension for refusing to play in the coast league, was today purchased by the Prairie organization and appeared on Regina's line-up.

Vancouver made a run-away of the contest after the first five minutes. At the first interval the score was 4 to 1 for Vancouver. At the second interval it was 8 to 3, and two more scores were added in the final period. The summary:

VANCOUVER		REGINA
Harris, l.w.	r.w.,	Sparrow, Battell
Boucher, Parks, c.	c.,	Irvin, McVeigh
Mackay, Aseltine, r.w.	l.w.,	Hay, Battell
Cook, l.d.	r.d.,	Stanley
Patrick, r.d.	l.d.,	Traub
Lehman, g.	g.,	McCusker

Score—Vancouver 10, Regina 3. Goals—Cook 4, Harris 3, Mackay 2, Boucher for Vancouver; Hay 2, Sparrow, for Regina. Time—Three 20m. periods. Referee—Poulin.

MUSEUM READY IN BALTIMORE

New Quarters of Art Institution to Be Opened Soon

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 17 (Special Correspondence)—The new year will mark the opening of the Baltimore Museum of Art in the Garrett Mansion, on Monument Street. The final work on the museum building, loaned without rental by Dr. Mary Carey Thomas, has been directed by Miss Florence N. Levy, the new director of the museum, who has associated with her Donato Zinno, an executive secretary.

The museum owns several acres of land, near Homewood, the Johns Hopkins University property, and eventually hopes to build a permanent home there. Meanwhile the Garrett Home is so admirable for this purpose that all art lovers are proud of it. The largest drawing room is decorated with teakwood, the scheme of decoration being by Tiffany of New York. The carvings were brought from India by Lockwood de Forest, the painter, for many years treasurer of the National Academy of Design. Statuary will be shown in the conservatory, which has a Florentine marble mantle and an alcove suggesting a background of Raphael's "Madonna."

The Friends of Art, the Water Color Club, the Handicraft Club and other such organizations will be housed in the building. Rooms will be set aside for art classes from the Maryland Institute.

KANSAS CITY TEAM GETS SCHUPP

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 18—Announce of the purchase by the Kansas City team of the American Association of Ferdie Schupp, left-handed pitcher, was made here today by George Muhlebach, owner of the team. Schupp came from the Chicago White Sox.

ATHLETIC RIVALRY SPREADS RAPIDLY

World-Wide Interest Is Due Largely to Americans Meeting Athletes of Other Countries

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 19—That athletic competition is rapidly extending itself throughout the world and that this growth is largely due to the participation of American athletes in international sporting events, is the opinion of former Adj.-Gen. C. H. Sherrill, New York National Guard, American member of the International Olympic Committee, who has just returned from a tour of Europe.

General Sherrill is one of the best-posted men on athletic affairs in the country and has been personally interested in sports from his college days when, as a member of Yale University, he won the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America 100-yard dash in 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890, and the 220-yard dash in 1888, 1889 and 1890, breaking the record for the events in 1890. He says that America's highly developed athletic system and its beneficial effect on the Nation's youth has been brought forcibly to the attention of European statesmen and educators by American athletes who have competed in European sporting events.

"The influence of American participation in events abroad has so aroused the rivalry of Europe as to produce in many countries as radical a movement in athletics as Fascism is a radical movement in Italian politics.

"The tremendous rivalry of athletes in Finland is well known, because the small team of two dozen Finns finished second to America's numerous team at Antwerp.

"The 'sokols' or athletic groups of Tzechoslovakia are so successful that it is not unusual to have 10,000 competitors in a single set of games. Italy and France are not far behind. In Alexandria, Egypt, a huge athletic Stadium is being built. In Japan, baseball is almost as popular as in the United States."

General Sherrill added that Europeans could never get over their astonishment at the popular interest in sports in this country. The statement that 300,000 Americans will train for the 1924 Olympic team greatly taxed their credulity, he said, while the fact is that nearer 1,000,000 men would try for it.

SMITH'S LEAD IS CUT DOWN

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 19—James Smith of Milwaukee goes into the final 10 games of the challenge series for the world's classic bowling championship defended by James Blouin of Blue Island, Ill., with a lead cut down to 14-50 of a point. Thus the contestants face each other today practically tied. In total pins Smith leads, 10,269 to 10,215. In yesterday's rolling Blouin outstruck his challenger by a total of 2078 to 2027. Each has won 25 game, but the total points are, Smith 230 19-50 and Blouin 230 5-50.

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STANFORD HAS A BRIGHT OUTLOOK

Coast Fencing Team Is Well Under Way to Another Successful Season

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Dec. 13 (Special Correspondence)—With a record of 11 years of fencing, during which time the Leland Stanford Junior University fencing team has never lost a match to the University of California foil men, the Cardinal devotees of that sport are well under way in another successful season.

The fall matches consisted of practice ones, only, with no bearing on the official standing of Stanford. The San Francisco Olympic Club, California and Stanford have been meeting informally at the three places.

Consequently, Coach H. W. Maloney, who devotes his time here to coaching fencing, soccer and other minor sports, is really preparing his men for the harder bouts which will be arranged for next year, during the winter or early spring. The material which Maloney has to work with is more promising than any he has had heretofore, as it includes men of much experience.

P. J. B. Sandretto '23, who has been fencing a number of years, assists Maloney in whipping the five-man team and the others of the 34 men who are "out" for the sport, into shape for the coming matches. Sandretto, himself a student, fenced with the varsity for two years and knows the game well. Last year he won the Pacific coast novice championship, taking his match over the University of California man easily.

Sandretto will be one of the units which will constitute the team. He has shown in good form in the early meetings. Supporting Sandretto, five men who are known to the coaches to be good in light of their past performances will fence. All the others are untrained and untried, as far as the coaches know, but the newer aspirants are coming along in good shape.

R. W. Richardson '22, a vocational Federal student registered from Washington, D. C., while his work was not phenomenal last year, plugs along and may be good for some victories. W. F. Lewis '21, is probably the oldest fencer in the lot in point of service and experience, and his aid to the varsity will be material. Lewis and Richardson will both enter in the novice class, although both are probably better than some of the younger fencers.

K. D. Gardner '23, who won the Pacific Coast junior championship last year, is "on form" and appears to be working in better style than at any time during his college career. Gardner will enter the senior matches this winter and spring, where he will find the competition tougher. He is a favorite, however, all over the Coast, and should provide a good run for any man matched with him.

R. E. Monaco '22, and S. E. Aguerrevere '24, from Venezuela, constitute the rest of the already dependable team. Monaco has fenced in Paris and on the Mediterranean and knows well the tricks of foreign masters. He has been of benefit to the American fencers in teaching them these tricks from across the ocean. Aguerrevere is naturally a good fencer and, although he has not fenced here before, the coaches know him to be A-1 in the art. Monaco and Aguerrevere will fence as novices.

On the Pacific coast, the class in which a fencer shall fence is decided entirely upon his past record. Novices are those who have not won a match in the meets. Juniors have won medals as novices, and seniors have either won silver medals as juniors or gold medals as novices. It is on that basis that the men on the Stanford team are classified.

The record of the Cardinal fencing team is one which all the other college teams on the Pacific coast respect. They beat the University of California 15 bouts to 10 last year and the same score prevailed the year before. Last year, for the first time, the Los Angeles Athletic Club beat the Stanford foil men by two points, the meeting being held at Los Angeles.

Stanford University first took up fencing in 1912, four years after Coach Maloney became identified with the coaching staff. During the intervening years, not a match has been lost to California.

The Leland Skelton trophy, won by Stanford for five consecutive years, became the permanent property of that university last year. Skelton was a former fencing champion, and captain of the Stanford team.

It has been announced by Coach Maloney that a new five-year trophy has now been offered by A. J. Eddy of Pasadena. Eddy offers the trophy, which will probably be a cup. This trophy will be not be offered for open coast competition, but will be limited to California and Stanford. The team winning three of the five matches will take it.

F. S. APPLEBY DEFENDS TROPHY

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—F. S. Appleby was last night successful in his defense of the Charles Ams amateur billiard trophy on which he scored his first leg last January when he defeated M. E. Brown. Playing against his brother, E. T. Brown, at the Liederkranz Club, he was the winner of the 18.2 match by the score of 300 to 182. The victory plans him on almost even terms with Augustus Gardner who has three legs on the trophy which goes to the player winning it five times. It is one of the historic trophies in billiards, having been traveling round among the amateurs for the last 20 years.

YALE BEATS VIRGINIA M. I.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 18—Adding another game to its string of victories, the Yale varsity polo team this afternoon defeated Virginia Military Institute, 11 to 5. The Virginians, who had completed a long string of games in the open, were somewhat handicapped by unfamiliarity with indoor conditions, but they pressed Yale hard all the way.

AFFILIATION SOUGHT

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 18—The executive committee of the Maine Secondary Schools Principals' Association voted here today to seek affiliation with the New England branch of the Amateur Athletic Union. Notice was received from the University of Maine and Bates College that the state basketball tournament would be held March 9 and 10. Athletic standards were agreed upon and eligibility rules interpreted.

McGRAW WILL STOP PAYING BIG PRICES

Followers Believe Peak of Buying Business Has Been Reached

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Days of the $75,000 and $100,000 baseball player have gone, in the opinion of J. J. McGraw, one of the champion spenders in the game. The leader of the Giants, who is credited with paying approximately $150,000 in the last year for two players, James O'Connell and J. C. Bentley, does not believe that the supply of good players has been exhausted, but he makes the point that he will not spend any more large sums for players, and when he stops spending, the spending stops.

Along with some other men in the profession, McGraw says that the new agreement reached by the major leagues to foil the minors who are bucking the draft will result in the stopping of all high sales.

Under the new plan of beating the draft, the majors have agreed not to send any players to the minor leagues unless it is agreed they are subjected to the draft.

It is the insistence of the New York Americans to make the Vernon club of the Pacific Coast League agree to this plan that is holding up the sale of May, the star left-handed pitcher of the coast.

Many, however, who follow the game closely from the outside, look upon the sudden tendency toward economy on the part of some of the big clubs as an indication that the peak of business in big baseball has been reached.

WILLIAMS AWARDS 27 LETTERS IN FOOTBALL

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Dec. 19—Announcement of the award of the varsity "W" to members of the Williams College football team for their work during the 1922 season shows that 27, the largest number in the history of the college, have been honored. The following men received letters:

Capt. C. A. Boynton '23, Acting Capt. H. T. Mallon '23, Capt.-Elect J. B. Robinson '24, J. W. Laws '23, J. W. Barnes '24, J. C. Byers '23, S. A. Jones '23, C. S. Richmond '23, E. R. Monjo '23, S. H. Humes '23, E. N. Chapman Jr. '23, C. B. Parker '23, W. F. Pease '24, Allan Healy '24, F. G. Greogory '24, F. J. Weber '24, H. S. Cole '24, R. W. Bourne '25, H. G. Dickey Jr. '25, C. S. Chandler '25, R. P. Farnsworth '25, Clark '25, A. P. Leete '25, H. S. Wilson '25, C. G. King '25, Manager J. C. Ward '23, Assistant Manager O'Brien '24.

RAY TO TRAIN FOR OLYMPICS

CHICAGO, Dec. 19—J. W. Ray, mile runner, whose suspension from amateur athletics terminates Jan. 1, plans to train for the 1924 Olympic Games, T. W. Eck, trainer at the University of Chicago, announced today, after a conference with Ray. Ray's reappearance, he said, will be under the colors of the Illinois Athletic Club.

LEAGUE GAMES TO START JAN. 1

Pittsburgh Club Will Play in Boston This Week

The first league game of the Eastern division of the United States Amateur Hockey Association will be played Monday evening, Jan. 1, at the Boston Arena, between the Victoria Hockey Club and the Boston Hockey Club. Other dates to complete the schedule of the league have been assigned the various teams, but will not be announced to the public until sanctioned by each team.

The Victorias and the Boston Hockey Club will start the season off well. Each team will have had enough experience in playing the men together for team play and should be in excellent condition by that time. The Boston Hockey Club will start its first game of the season against the Harvard University team tomorrow night. The Crimson boys will give the Hockey Club plenty of opposition, and, as the Hockey Club has not had much time on the ice, it should do well to hold its own against the university six. Both teams are coached under the same system, and the outcome of such a game is difficult to determine.

The Victoria Hockey Club and the Boston Athletic Association team have each played two games this season both improved some with the second contest. The Westminsters of New Haven, last year victors in the eastern division of the league and later winners over St. Paul in the west for the championship of the United States, appear to be the most formidable in this division again this year.

The real test of how good or how poor the B. A. A. and Victorias are, will come Thursday and Friday evenings, when the strong Pittsburgh team arrives to play a game with each. With nine weeks' practice on the ice and four decided victories over two good Canadian teams, the Argonauts of Toronto and the Moutagnards of Ottawa, the Pittsburgh team will come to Boston with a big advantage over the local teams.

GIANTS CHOOSE DIAMOND RINGS

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 19—The New York Giants have selected diamond rings as emblems of their 1922 baseball championship, and forwarded the approved design to Leslie O'Connor, secretary to Commissioner K. M. Landis. Last year the Giants received diamond-studded watch fobs from Commissioner Landis for their victory in the world series.

MID-PINES GOLF TITLIST

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 18—E. B. Leisenring of the Huntingdon Valley Club, Philadelphia, won the Mid-Pines County Club's annual invitation tournament today by defeating J. H. Hyde of the Charles River Club, Boston, 3 and 2, in the final match.

Rowing System at Harvard Is in for Many Radical Changes

F. J. Muller, Recently Appointed Crimson Crew Coach, Will Introduce an Entirely Different Stroke

F. J. Muller, who was recently appointed varsity crew coach at Harvard University, after a presumably successful trial as probationary coach, announced to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday that with his new authority he is prepared to institute the most radical changes that have ever crept into the Crimson rowing system. He will teach an entirely different stroke from that which Harvard has ever used. It will be a revolution in Harvard rowing and is now in the process of development.

Rowing at Harvard has pursued more or less conventional channels for many years. There have been numerous coaches, and each coach has had his stroke with its minor peculiarities, but in the main it has been more or less standardized. It has been of the conservative, or reactionary, character.

But Harvard rowing has not kept pace with the other major sports. Its four big brothers—football, hockey, baseball and track—have far outdistanced it both in development and success attained. While Harvard has been nearly, or quite, the leader in other major activities, it has fallen down in rowing.

The defeat at the hands of a none too powerful Yale crew last spring, however, brought on the needed changes. Changes were demanded; and granted. There were many and long conferences last summer, during which some of the most prominent rowing men in the United States were interviewed, and only this fall was Muller finally selected—for trial. Muller lost no time in getting down to business; his personality, aggressiveness, and apparent knowledge of the game pleased the Harvard graduate committee; and he was finally ratified as the varsity coach.

Muller's name is not famous in rowing and he has not proved himself yet; but the Philadelphian is unmistakably the type which grasps and makes full use of all the power allotted to him. Muller has done just that. He will have full charge of the varsity crews. There will be no interference. And his recently announced decision to revolutionize the stroke comes only from himself.

Muller is now working up to his new stroke with the men who are reporting to him at the Newell boathouse. Only the varsity material is being handled by Muller. That represents something more than a score of men, and not long after Jan. 1 it will be built up by new names carefully selected from the best of the next available talent.

The new stroke is being taught on the machines, with only occasional use of the tank. Muller admits that it is hard to teach a good stroke on the machines, yet he seems to prefer them to the tank, at least to the Harvard tank. He is not openly enthusiastic over the one at the Newell house.

There are many changes in the new stroke, some of them very obvious, some only incidental, or hardly noticeable. Harvard oarsmen in the past have been taught to row with their legs spread wide apart, their body dipped between the knees, and the heave back in a fairly erect position, with as light lag on the catch, and only medium speed in getting the hands out. All these things will be altered.

In the first place, the knees will be kept together. This is a radical change in itself. The legs will not touch, but will be only a short distance apart. The hands will go out over the tops of the knees to grasp the stroke, the chest almost touching the upper legs.

And here again comes another big change. There will be no lag at the catch. It will be grabbed quickly and with something not unlike fury. The oarsman is taught to throw his whole body back with the stroke, some distance past the center, and then to whip the hands out with a speed which no Harvard crew has ever been taught.

The slide back will be easy, and will not start until the hands have gone all the way out from the body, after which the seat carries the oarsman up slowly for the next catch. The slide will not be rushed either on the drive or recovery. On the drive the shoulders and back will be called into play. It is designed to be a tremendously powerful stroke, with all parts of the body contributing.

Another important element is the manner in which the legs will be used. Muller's objection to the "spread knees"—which, incidentally, is the objection of most successful coaches—is that it prevents a straight drive of the legs in the execution of the stroke. It is simply a rule of physics. A piston rod on a cylinder does not drive in crookedly. Muller points out, for if it did much power would be wasted. Then, he asserts, there is no reason why the legs should be crooked. If they drive the body straight back they produce much more power. Like the piston, if they drive crookedly, they expend two forces of energy going in two directions. The lack of leg power in Harvard crews of the past few years has been so noticeable that many outside observing coaches have remarked on it and expressed wonderment at the lack of attention given that vital fundamental. It was the development of leg power which spelled for W. M. Hoover, world's sculling champion, the difference between mediocrity and highest glory. Muller taught J. B. Kelly, former world's champion, most of his rowing, and the same idea applied. Muller will now use it with Harvard.

Faults which the present Harvard varsity oarsmen inculcated through service under the old régime will be hard to undo, Muller admits; but he declared yesterday that his men were a willing lot and that they were ready to attempt anything. Led by Capt. A. H. Ladd '23, the Crimson varsity men have entered enthusiastically into the new projection, and their enthusiasm speaks well for their prospects of success in the spring. "I am receiving wonderful co-operation," Muller said yesterday, "and I look for brighter days for Harvard rowing."

OKLAHOMA HAS A STRONG TEAM

Sooners Have a Veteran Basketball Man for Every Position, Besides Promising Material

NORMAN, Okla., Dec. 19 (Special)—From the standpoint of veteran material and available promising new men for the University of Oklahoma basketball squad, the Sooners should prove a power in the Missouri Valley Conference title race this winter, since there is a veteran for every position and more than 20 new men working daily for the squad.

H. V. McDermott, Oklahoma '19, is entering his second year as Oklahoma basketball coach. He brought the Sooners from a bad second division squad in 1921 to an even break in the Conference in 1922 and promises to surpass that mark this season.

The young mentor is working his athletes on the five man defense plan and with the short and frequent passing offense which has been worked with such telling results in the Missouri Valley Conference for the past two years.

Capt. W. H. Cocke '23, guard or forward, is in his third year of basketball, and H. P. Bonebrake '23, guard, has worked regularly by his side for the past two seasons. Three members of the 1922 five are additional veterans with Cocke and Bonebrake. W. F. Gilmer '24, forward; W. W. Morse '24, forward, and A. L. Johnson '24, center, are the three men who earned their first initial in 1922. R. O. Quinn '24, forward, who earned his letter in 1920 but was unable to return to college last season, is back on the court competing for his position.

Despite the fact that these six veterans will probably bear the brunt of the season, there are several members of the 1922 freshmen squad who are putting up serious competition and deserve considerable attention.

Several of the first year men are former all-state high school stars. F. W. Wallace '25, M. O. Ruppert '25, R. Wheeler '25, and J. B. Aldridge '25, are four sophomores who are practically certain to break into enough games this season to win letters.

Quinn, Morse, and Gilmer at forwards have the most serious competition in Wallace and Ruppert while G. H. Henry '23, G. J. O'Connell '24, H. A. Collins '23, C. C. Wilson '25, are all working for a forward position.

Johnson, veteran center, has his sophomore competition in R. A. Lawyer '25, who is a rangy fast man measuring 6ft. 4in. Other centers are J. H. Cornelison '24, and S. W. Wilson '24. Wilson was active throughout last season and substituted several times at the jump position but did not work enough to earn his letter.

At guards, Captain Cocke and Bonebrake, both third-year veterans, and both having earned honorable mention in past years, will be hard to replace, yet there are several who are trying it. H. M. McClure '24, C. P. Hixon '25, C. E. Strouvelle '25, E. K. Cothran '25, R. A. Morre '24, P. Hinds '25, and Wheeler, are the men trying for a place at guard.

Without exception, the forwards are small and fast men, with none of them weighing more than 160 pounds. Work has been going on since the football season ended, but McDermott has not determined the probable personnel of his regular squad. It is not a question of men, but the elimination of men that is concerning him.

Guards take care of themselves in the two third-year veterans, but at center there are four men, with three of them, Johnson, Lawyer, and Wilson, so near alike that it is a toss up, while forwards are the problem that defies solving.

Gilmer, Morse, and Quinn have proved their worth in past contests and are showing up in old form this winter, while such men as Wallace, Ruppert, and Aldridge cannot be eliminated. Wallace will be one of the greatest stars in Missouri Valley basketball before he is through three years hence and is today one of the handiest men McDermott has ever seen on a court. Ruppert teams with Wallace in accuracy in goal shooting and brilliant footwork, while Aldridge is an all-around man good in everything.

The round-robin schedule consumes 16 to 18 games allowed by the conference, and the Sooners will probably book the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College five for home and home games to complete the schedule which follows:

Jan. 6—Iowa State College at Norman; 12—Washington University at St. Louis; 13—University of Missouri at Columbia; 19—Kansas Aggies at Manhattan; 20—University of Nebraska at Lincoln; 29—University of Kansas at Norman.

Feb. 3—University of Missouri at Norman; 5—Washington University at Norman; 9—University of Nebraska at Norman; 12—Iowa State College at Ames; 13—Grinnell College at Grinnell; 14—Drake University at Des Moines; 17—Drake University at Norman; 24—Grinnell College at Norman; 26—Kansas Aggies at Norman.

March 3—University of Kansas at Lawrence.

CHAMPION MARKET GARDENER IS NAMED

SOUTH ACTON, Mass., Dec. 19 (Special)—Charles Howe, son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Howe of South Acton, has been announced the champion market garden club member of Middlesex County Bureau of Agriculture and Home Economics. He is a third-year member, and has made a profit of $66.92 on one-twentieth of an acre of land. He raised a general crop, including nearly every vegetable that is marketable and the quality of his products was particularly excellent.

The young farmer also claims the distinction of being the champion in eastern and central Massachusetts so far as quality is concerned by winning first prize on collection of vegetables in both the New England and Acton fairs, in which he had very keen competition. Altogether he won $21 on prizes in these two fairs.

RALSTON BOOM PLANNED

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 19 (Special)—Plans to launch a presidential boom for Samuel M. Ralston, former Democratic Governor of Indiana and now Senator-elect, are being laid here for Jackson Day, Jan. 8, when Mr. Ralston addresses Illinois Democrats.

Fairbanks as Robin Hood—Boston Theaters

"Douglas Fairbanks in Robin Hood"

The photoplay story of Robin Hood, according to Douglas Fairbanks, was unrolled at the Park Theater last evening, for the first time in Boston. An audience that filled the house saw there was good reason for the good reports of the entertaining value of this latest example of "Doug's" irresistible effort to please. His energy is quenchless and "hang the expense" appears to be his slogan. The result in his latest film is an entertainment that should conquer the most finicky objector to the "movies" once it is firmly understood that since Fairbanks made this humorous, romantic spectacle, they will get Robin Hood in terms of "Doug." Nor is this said in a Pecksniffian sense, for there is not a little of real impersonation in his characterization of the right-hand man of Richard Cœur de Lion, the Earl of Huntingdon, afterward Robin Hood. Mr. Fairbanks gives to this picture of the rude, spacious days of chivalry a reality that has seldom been approached on screen or stage, and an acrobatic humor that is all his own, a humor that is second cousin, at least, to Shakespeare's Puck.

All through the film one has a feeling of bigness in the undertaking, not merely in the colossal scale of the medieval castle, with its battlements 300 feet high and its great hall that turns human beings into pygmies by comparison, so vast is the scale—but in the hearty, deep-breathed way the whole action is carried. There is nothing petty about Fairbanks. Even the subtitles of the film, a stumbling block for most producers, have dignity.

In memory one recalls the wide-flung castle walls, hung with ivy; the pageantry of the jousting tournament with the forest of bannered pikes; the vast medieval interior at night, with sputtering torches ringing around the huge pillars; of duels on battlements, in the woods, in dungeons; of battles on the tented field; of cowardly acts foiled by fair fighter; of Maid Marian waiting among her ladies like Penelope for the return of her lover; of scenes of rough merriment and contests of strength in Sherwood Forest.

One recalls outlaws that hide like monkeys in the branches of great oaks, leaping down to capture their would-be captors; valorous doings of Robin Hood that make plausible the stories of mighty men whose swords were as the swords of ten; cloth yard arrows that zip through hats as heralds of Robin Hood's approach; souvenirs stuck up in the innermost fastnesses of the usurper proving that Robin goes and comes as he wills; Robin running up a slanting tree and leaping to another like a squirrel, swarming up the chains of a drawbridge, scaling a wall where only a fly could seem to lead the way; romantic farewells of the lovers on the battlements while the King waits below to start for the Crusades; Robin Hood chained to a post with 40 crossbows aimed at his breast, awaiting the signal of John the usurper; King Richard entering in disguise and placing his great shield in front of Robin Hood just as the flight of arrows arrives and drops harmless to the floor.

Those were rude times, and possibly the brutality incident to such a story could not have been more minimized than has been done by Allan Dwan, the director. Yet one would like to have seen him try to hint at the torture scenes instead of portraying them realistically. The multitude of people used in the ensemble scenes is handled with rather more feeling for vigor than for charm, though there is a great deal of beauty in this film as a result of good photography and handsome settings and locations. Miss Enid Bennett is romantic indeed as Maid Marian. The king is a lion-hearted monarch as played by Wallace Beery, though one thinks of Richard as having been less gross and perhaps less humorous. But this may be a romantic notion. Paul Dickey as the baleful Guy, Willard Louis as the globular Friar Tuck, and Sam de Grasse as the usurping John satisfy, and all the many others are to be commended for sincere endeavor.

Miss Mary Nash Interviewed

Miss Mary Nash, who is appearing with Wallace Eddinger in "Captain Applejack" at the Tremont Theater, really has to play three characters in the course of the performance—the cockney woman thief who pretends to be a fine lady, but who relapses into the patois of the London East End when cornered, and the gypsy-like girl in the dream scene aboard the pirate lugger. It was Miss Nash's success in differentiating these characters that led an inquirer to call on her one afternoon recently after the performance.

"It is all a matter of imagination," Miss Nash said. "For the time being I fancy myself to be one or another of those women, none of whom is like myself. Such fancies can become real enough for all purposes of stage illusion, though behind them, like another self, is my own individuality blending with and directing the whole. In the first act, when Mr. Eddinger is supposed to be such a softy I can feel the contempt with which a desperate adventuress naturally would have for him; but in the second act, as the damsel in distress, protected by the transformed softy of the first act, I have an enormous admiration for his bravery and gratitude for his kindness. I marvel at his great voice. Thus these impersonations become really the expression of the imaginative state required of me by the parts.

"Of course, a great deal of experience goes into successful characterizations; it is the player's own background that gives richness of texture to his performance. But above all the player must believe in himself, believe that he is doing something worth while. Without this self-confidence, which is not necessarily egotism at all, the player cannot put the audience at ease. Out front they feel the player's uncertainty and fret unhappily.

Again, one must play with sincerity. The audience catches a false note instinctively, and freezes up. Whatever the individual characters of playgoers, they partake of a universal rhythm when assembled in an audience. This rhythm I like to think of as benevolence—a delight in the triumph of persons with worthy motives, a pleasure in fundamental human things.

"If the player's own nature is akin to this rhythm he becomes popular. Even though, technically speaking, his work is crude, such a player often goes farther than the clever but synical person who is master of every trick of acting. Such an actor may be able to conceal all his tricks in a guise of naturalness and still the audience doesn't warm to him. So the player, to succeed, must love his audience—must ride above his own petty troubles and give the audience what it is hungry for—reminders of the fundamental things of life."

"Raffles"

"Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman," melodramatic comedy by E. W. Hornung and Eugene Presbrey, is this week's offering of the Henry Jewett Repertory Company at the Copley Theater.

Even though glass, stage diamonds are diamonds, and their glitter is brilliant enough to last through four acts of semi-baffling mystery until they again adorn their owner. For of course they are stolen, else wherefore a detective story? "Raffles" is the kind of play an audience enjoys watching, with a plot transparent enough to enable one to nudge one's neighbor and whisper triumphantly, "There! What did I tell you?" and yet its dénouement is unexpected enough to turn the tables on the audience as well as the participators in the play.

On seeing this play, zealots who believe in the upholding of law and order on the stage as well as in society would mutter something about propaganda against the Government, for undoubtedly the sympathies of everybody, including the detective, are with the gentleman who steals jewels for the sake of the sport. But even the zealots, probably, would call "Raffles" the exception to the rule, for E. E. Clive plays the title rôle with such faintly mocking manner and such beguiling charm that no one cares what he does so long as he will keep on doing it in just that way.

The Jewett Players gave the impression of having as good a time as the audience did, and although the action at first was somewhat retarded by the need of explanation of characters, the picture of English home life they gave in the first two acts was as interesting as the events in the last two were exciting. Next week, "The New Clown."

"Hypocrites"

"Hypocrites," by Henry Arthur Jones, was staged with vigor and conviction. It is a play which makes its appeal by exposing the shams and hypocrisy of the ordinary life of a small country town in England, or anywhere else for that matter, this phase of existence therein being represented particularly, perhaps, by the Lord of the Manor, his wife, the vicar of Weybury, and the village scandalmonger. Exposure is accomplished by the curate of Weybury, who is the antithesis of his vicar, and the characters helping to bring about this exposure by being parties to a state of affairs that certainly needed correction are the son of the Lord of the Manor, the daughter of Sir John Plugenet, to whom he is engaged, and his former sweetheart.

The honors of the evening easily went to Viola Roach, who depicted the part of a mother whose whole life was sunk in ambition for her only son, and to Walter Gilbert, who played the curate with good effect. Mr. Remley was in his element as the unctuous vicar, and Miss Evita Nudsen carried the difficult character of the brow-beaten and wronged girl successfully. For the rest William Jeffery in his portrayal of the lawyer and estate agent, who while none too scrupulous was yet kind at heart, was extremely natural. Mark Kent as the Lord of the Manor, Houston Richards as his son, Edward Darney as Sir John Plugenet, Lucille Adams as his daughter, and Anna Layng, as the gossip of the neighborhood, carried their parts with considerable spontaneity.

Perhaps, if anything, the English atmosphere was a trifle lacking, but on the whole the play was well staged.

WABASH ELECTS AUL

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 19—Fred Aul of Cleveland, O., tackle on the Wabash College football team, was yesterday elected captain of the eleven.

Boston Stage Notes

Saxophones and cornets show up to better advantage in McEnelly's orchestra at B. F. Keith's this week than they have perhaps ever done before in a combination of this kind at a vaudeville performance. With the addition of percussion and stringed instruments they furnish the premier act in the bill. Ben Welch deservedly ranks second in point of entertainment, in his inimitable character study of a Jew conversing with an Irish policeman, and he is closely approached by Emil Moreo, a comedian from Europe who is handicapped by his imperfect English. Other entertainers include George Watts & Belle Hawley; Ray Fern & Maree; Jane Connelly and associate players; and a good balancing act by Maggie Clifton and partner.

Frank Fay is the chief comedian of the "Main Street Follies," which is the revue portion of the vaudeville bill this week at the Majestic Theater. One of the hits of the show was made by an amusing troupe of trained pigs. The three Dolce sisters provided a good singing turn, and Rush Ling Toy gave a puzzling illusion act. The entertainment is strong in dancers and in scenes of travesty.

This is the final week of "Bull-Dog Drummond" at the Hollis, of "Captain Applejack" at the Tremont, of "Orange Blossoms" at the Colonial, of Frank Tinney in "Daffy Dill" at the Shubert, of "The Beggars' Opera" at the Fine Arts, and of "Down to the Sea in Ships" (film), at the Selwyn. Charles Cherry continues this week and next at the Plymouth in "The Dover Road" and "The Bat" continues indefinitely at the Wilbur.

Next Week's New Offerings

At the Boston Opera House on Christmas night Walter Hampden will begin a three weeks' engagement in classic plays. The first week's repertory: "Hamlet," Monday evening; "Macbeth," Tuesday and Saturday evenings; "The Merchant of Venice," Wednesday afternoon and Friday evening; "Taming of the Shrew," Wednesday evening; "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," Thursday evening; "Romeo and Juliet," Saturday afternoon.

"Good Morning, Dearie," one of this season's New York musical comedy offerings, will be given its first Boston performance at the Colonial on Christmas night.

"Lightnin'," the popular rural comedy that has been four years coming to Boston, will be presented at the Hollis Street Theater Christmas night. The character made well known by Frank Bacon will be impersonated by Percy Pollock, an excellent character actor, who was last seen here in "Only 38."

"Abraham Lincoln" by John Drinkwater, will begin a brief return engagement at the Tremont Theater on Christmas night. Frank McGlynn and others of the original company will be seen again.

To the Selwyn next Monday night comes a new play by Edward E. Rose, entitled "The Rear Car," a melodrama of exciting incident and bright comedy. Taylor Holmes will be the star.

"In Springtime of Youth," a musical comedy that has had a run this season in New York, will begin a Shubert Theater engagement next week, opening with a matinée Christmas Day. George Macfarlane, Olga Steck and other favorites will be in the large cast.

SCHOOL DAY LENGTHENED

By changing the intermediate schools of Boston from a two-session to a one-session basis the School Committee has added one-half hour to the length of their school day. These schools now open at 9 o'clock in the morning and close at 2:45 in the afternoon, with a mid-morning recess of 20 minutes and a second 20 minutes for lunch. This both meets a need for the intensive program that has been arranged and is more satisfactory to the pupils, many of whom living at a considerable distance from the school found it a practical impossibility to return to their homes between sessions under the old working plan.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Opera, Concerts, Paderewski—A Week of Music in New York

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Dec. 17

IN WRITING of last week's music in New York, I omitted mention of a performance on the evening of Sunday, Dec. 10, by Grace Cristie, the dancer, at the National Theater. Few dancers of the so-called interpretative sort bring along anything especially original, but Miss Cristie has something a good deal her own, I am sure, in her "Episode with Benda Masks," which consists of four numbers, in considerable part humorous, done to classic pieces of music. The idea is that the masks, though remaining constant in expression, seem to change with her moods as she dances. Miss Mildred Dilling, the harpist, was associated with Miss Cristie. She makes no pretensions, I believe, concerning the modern tonal and technical developments of her instrument, as do many other harpists, and for all that she gets as varied effects from it as they do.

On Monday evening I looked in a few minutes at the Town Hall, while Lois Long was giving a recital, with Walter Golde as her accompanist. I heard her sing "The Little Shepherd's Song," by Franklin Riker. A note on the program referred to the song as written for Miss Long, but I doubt there is some mistake there. I believe the song was written for everybody. I hope Miss Long sang the rest of her program as well as she did the Riker piece and two other pieces in English which I heard.

"Manon Lescaut"

From the Town Hall I went to the Metropolitan Opera House, where "Manon Lescaut" was in progress, and there I stayed till the opera was over. Mme. Alda was the soprano, Mr. Gigli the tenor, Mr. Scotti the baritone and Mr. Didur the bass. The conductor was Mr. Papi. It was one of those unexciting performances which take place at the Metropolitan every other night or so, with everything first class but nothing to astonish anybody. I never talked with a singer who did not express enthusiasm for "Manon Lescaut," but I have never yet heard singers who deeply interested me in it. Puccini strikes me here as using his melodramatic knack too much and his sentimental too little. From the material of the book I should say the work ought to be more like "Bohème" and less like "Tosca" than it is.

On Tuesday afternoon I went to the Town Hall for a short time to listen to the City Symphony Orchestra, Dirk Foch, conductor. I was glad to hear the new organization in a small place, where I could study details. I am sure Mr. Foch will soon have his men playing as well as any other group in the city. I question whether any other orchestra now could do Wagner's overture to "Rienzi," which was on Tuesday's program, any better. I have not yet seen Mr. Foch use a score when conducting.

Mme. Alda's Recital

On Tuesday evening I went to Carnegie Hall and listened a little while to Frances Alda in song recital, with Lester Hodges playing the accompaniments. I was surprised to find her in poor voice, and to find in her singing little to remind me of the Mme. Alda I heard the night before at the opera. I could not help reflecting how unfairly beginners must sometimes be judged, making their first appearance when they chance to be out of voice. Later in the evening I heard Estelle Liebling, soprano, and George Stewart McManus, pianist, at the Town Hall. I should rate the artists as serious musicians, able to present the masterworks of the song and piano repertory authentically, where exposition sufficed, and gifted for developing new audiences and preparing them to listen to the great interpreters. At the end of the evening I heard the Letz Quartet, Messrs. Letz, Bachmann, Kreiner and Britt, play the Schönberg sextet, "Verklärte Nacht," assisted by Mr. Kortschak, viola player, and Mr. Kefer, violoncellist. The early pages of the work I did not think they did so well as they might have, perhaps because the assisting artists did not quite pick up the style of the principal players. But the middle and concluding episodes they set forth with great brilliancy and beauty.

Mr. Lhévinne Plays

On Wednesday evening I heard Joseph Lhévinne, the pianist, in Carnegie Hall play the Beethoven sonata in C major, op. 53, and a group of pieces by Chopin. I found him as introspective as ever, but less inclined to tempestuous cogitation than formerly. He seemed to me to play with two independent hands, and to have what almost amounted to a different style for each hand. The styles were not contradictory, either, but rather complementary, one to the other. Facts seemed to be on the left side of the keyboard, fancies on the right.

On Thursday afternoon I heard a finely schooled soprano, Ethel Hayden, in song recital at Æolian Hall. She presented among other things Liszt's "Oh, quand je dors," a piece which I think must be much used for practice in vocal studios. I have seldom heard it sung better than she did it. She sang songs in English, the words of which I understood as well as if she were using her speaking voice. One of the most musical and expressive works on the program was Cyril Scott's "Unforeseen."

On Friday evening I heard the New York Chamber Music Society give the first performance in New York of Elgar's quintet for piano and strings in A minor, op. 84, a work in the composer's noblest manner—serious throughout, no trifling of any sort, and yet good-humored and ingratiating. I also heard the society present Albert Stoessel's Suite Antique in D major for strings and wind instruments, from manuscript. The work stands for a very successful attempt of a composer to write according to the methods of 20 years ago and in the feeling of today. A rigaudon shows Mr. Stoessel to advantage as humorist; an aria gives proof of a sensitive knack for writing for strings.

Paderewski's Second Recital

On Saturday afternoon I went to Carnegie Hall for Paderewski's second recital. The pianist sounded the opening measures of the Bach Fantasie and Fugue, and I thought I was listening to a new piece. He played the entire prelude of this work in a sort of recitative, parlando fashion, that I have not known anybody to employ before. I was surprised with the novelty of treatment, for I did not know that Paderewski ever went outside tradition. Fancying this recital might mark a change in the man, I listened to the playing of Beethoven's sonata op. 111 and to Schumann's sonata, op. 11, with eagerness. But nothing happened. Then I looked for something in the group of Chopin pieces, consisting of the F major ballade, a nocturne, some études, a mazurka and a valse; but no. Only ineffably exquisite treatment of the melodies of the études and unimaginable swiftness of execution in the valse. About this time I began to consider leaving the hall and going down to the opera house, where Ruffo was singing. I did not go, however. I would not have walked out on Paderewski if Ruffo, Chaliapin and Galli-Curci had all been singing at the opera, and Toscanini conducting. Paderewski, I admit, has fallen off. But suppose he has; he is still, in my judgment, far ahead of everybody else who makes music.

M. Verbrugghen Permanent Minneapolis Conductor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 19 (Special).—Engagement of Henri Verbrugghen as permanent conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra for a period of three years was announced today by Elbert L. Carpenter, president of the Minneapolis Orchestral Association. Mr. Verbrugghen's contract begins with the season of 1923-24. He succeeds Emil Oberhoffer, who resigned last spring.

For the current season guest conductors were engaged. Mr. Verbrugghen, who was one of these, has been in Minneapolis eight weeks. The guest conductors who have been engaged for the present season will fill their engagements. Mr. Verbrugghen will conduct all concerts for which conductors had not been secured. He also will conduct all tours of the orchestra.

Henri Verbrugghen has been director of the New South Wales State Conservatory and conductor of the State Symphony Orchestra in Australia. He came here on a year's leave of absence.

"My experience in Minneapolis after eight weeks of musical activity has been wholly delightful," Mr. Verbrugghen said. "It is with the keenest anticipation that I look forward to my association with Minneapolis, its musical public and the orchestral association. It is easy to understand that after seven years in Australia, where I expended a great deal of my energy and served so strenuously to establish two important institutions which I consider vital to the development of its musical culture I should be loth to relinquish the fruit of so much loving care. However, I feel that here amid sympathetic surroundings I can utilize the fruits of my experience to the fullest advantage and that with the assistance and co-operation of music lovers, the development of music culture in Minneapolis and the northwest will be continued.

"Hence I have decided after much deliberation to accept the invitation of the orchestral association and to transfer my activities to this part of the world. I have cabled the Government of New South Wales requesting them to accept my resignation as director of the State Conservatory and State Symphony Orchestra.

"I am glad of this opportunity to pay warm tribute to Mr. Oberhoffer for his untiring and successful efforts in building up an instrument of which any community might well feel proud."

Eva Gauthier Sings With Philadelphia Orchestra

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 16 (Special Correspondence)—A concert of various and yet invariably inspiring beauty was that of the Philadelphia Orchestra, with Eva Gauthier, mezzo-soprano, as soloist. It began with Debussy's prelude for "Le Martyre de Saint-Sébastien." The pleading oboe and the English horn in confraternity tell Saint-Sébastien's story with a simple, eloquent sequence of five ascending tones reiterated.

Miss Gauthier's songs were Ravel's "Two Hebraic Melodies," Delage's "Two Hindu Poems," and Stravinsky's "Three Japanese Poems." As if she were Cio-Cio-San singing in the floral duet of "Madam Butterfly," and strewing the flowers lavishly, Miss Gauthier filled the scene at times with the color and aroma of the gorgeous East. The Hebraic melodies are profoundly melancholy, asking and not attempting to answer the riddle of the universe. The Hindu poems are mystic and vague as the Gitanjali of Tagore. The music uses low, undulant voices of the wood-wind, the sweep of the harp-strings, the half-hidden arabesques of the flute, and against these sounds and out of them the voice soars like a bird across the sky. Stravinsky is whimsical in the extreme, the score frisking and whisking about with the restlessness and explorative curiosity of tiny rodents, giving the voice the most insecure points of departure. But the music has charm, undeniably, and even the Tory wing of the audience, steadfastly inimical to "Bolshevism in music," admitted the fact.

The symphony was that great work in B flat by Chausson. It had in it a lofty ideality, such as genuinely informs the music of Franck and is speciously simulated in the music of Liszt. You could not imagine anything like these serene, sincere concepts issuing from a decadent mind. A passion for humanity is the beating heart of all this music. There is no paltriness. There is no pinchbeck, and nowhere does one perceive the smell of the lamp. Here is music uttered because the man must give it out.

An upswirling, outswinging delivery of the two Hungarian dances of Brahms and the "Polovetski" dances from Borodin's "Prince Igor" completed the program. It is a rule of symphonic alignments that each choir of violins does its bowing as one player. But no rule can compel musicians to feel together. The remarkable feature of the Brahms dances was the way the players made the upward flight of notes in a unanimity of feeling, and not simply a unison of sound and a synchrony of motion with the bow-arms. You do not get such an effect as that till a perfect esprit de corps has been consummated. We have never had such a complicity of sentiment and execution as we now have, in the 22 laborious years of this orchestra's history. F. L. W.

"Noon," From Painting by Walter Ufer

Ufer's Paintings in Washington

Washington, Dec. 16

Special Correspondence

THE president of the Society of Taos Artists, Walter Ufer, is holding a one-man exhibition in the Corcoran Gallery of Art. Forty-one paintings of Taos and its people occupy the great semicircular gallery now set aside for special exhibition purposes. It is a strong and welcome showing by one of the leading men of the Taos School, which in the last few years has come more and more into evidence in the big exhibitions and made itself felt through sheer directness and force.

If one wants American subjects they are here; if one wants an art that is as distinctively American as, let us say, the art of Zorn is Scandinavian, we have it. Mr. Ufer was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1874, and studied in Chicago, at the Art Institute, in Dresden, Munich and Paris, but there is no tinge of foreign influence in his work, nor do we believe it could have been produced by one of any other nation. Primarily it is robust and positive, and while amazingly skillful, it is in no wise suave. Mr. Ufer is a realist. He sets forth precisely what he sees, but he takes pains to see correctly. Yet he can be subtle if he sees fit. It is well within his power to create a beautiful surface, to deal with fine textures, to gently relate tones, but as a rule he does not. If, however, he is abrupt and somewhat bold of speech, he does not slight the essentials. His draftsmanship is not only extremely correct but ample, and his transcription of detail is oftentimes extremely exact.

In the current exhibition, which shows the measure of his talent, the versatility of his skill, are pictures of Taos under many aspects, sunshine, rain, midsummer heat and winter cold, spring-time gentleness and autumn's glory. Taos in the homeliness of raw conditions threatened with storm clouds, isolated and remote, but always engaging. One of his most powerful canvases is a picture of a wide sweep of open country, the desert with its sage bushes, rolling, like the sea, mile on mile until it meets the mighty foothills, above which hang low, fiercely black clouds from which torrents of rain are being let down here and there like curtains. A road makes its sorry way across the desert, and thereon, midway distant, one sees a prairie schooner meandering on.

Mr. Ufer, in almost every instance, draws man successfully into relationship with his landscapes. His figures in his outdoor pictures are not dragged in for effect, but belong, even when as in "Her Daughter," he merely uses the landscape as a background, one might almost say a back drop. In this picture he shows an Indian woman and her grown daughter at half length as seen through a window at close range. Both carry decorated water jars on their shawl-covered heads and are almost too near the observer to be pleasant—in fact, they scarcely keep within their frame, but they are tremendously alive, and one will go far to find among contemporary work so brilliant an example of pure realism. Their background is the desert and it is precisely the right background for these figures.

It is true that Mr. Ufer does not in his paintings satisfactorily present the illusion either of light or of air. Sunlight with him seems to be a matter of light and shade. Hence his sunlight does not sparkle and burn as does that of Sorolla or, strangely enough, that which streams through a window in the lovely little interior by Rembrandt in the National Gallery, London. In the same way, also, while Mr. Ufer paints magnificently storm clouds and represents the majestic sweep of the elements in his pictures, he does not set forth the impression of atmosphere. Possibly Taos is lacking in atmosphere. An English art critic once questioned the possibility of American landscape painters rendering atmosphere, "For," he said, "you have no atmosphere in America." It may be that Taos is unatmospheric. Certainly there is no evidence of a lack of inability on the part of Mr. Ufer to render through the medium of paints such effects as he desires to set forth.

It is Walter Ufer's figure paintings, his pictures of Taos Indians and Mexicans that have brought him, within the last few years, prominently to notice, and that have caused his works to find inclusion as they do now in some of the leading museums of the country. They are markedly original: something more than portraits or ethnological studies. They are subjectively out of the ordinary, and they not only declare this through force of execution but they intrigue the imagination. What do they mean? Possibly nothing at all but an Indian very well posed. But after all they are in each instance a record of a memorable moment—of something seen which would register indelibly on the memory.

For instance, "Noon" in this exhibition, a man and woman taking their siesta in most decorative fashion to right and left of the trunk of a small tree, or the painting "Strange Things," purchased last year by the Corcoran Gallery of Art for its permanent collection. "In His Garden" is an Indian crouching among growing green vegetables, at work, quite filling the canvas and seeming a little cramped in his frame. "A Taos Musician" is a perfectly straightforward figure study. "His Portrait" on the other hand is very much more than this, although Mr. Ufer merely portrays a blanketed, sandaled Indian portrait in a dark frame. Here again as in "Where Desert and Mountains Meet," Mr. Ufer has attained to a great height and produced a work of much more than ordinary distinction.

Mendelssohn Choir to Visit Ottawa and Montreal

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 13 (Special Correspondence) — The Mendelssohn Choir will not visit the United States this season. They have received a number of invitations, and for a time Mr. Fricker did consider the suggestion that his singers take part in Beethoven's Choral Symphony in New York. However, it was finally decided that the only trips out of Toronto would be to Montreal and Ottawa. Oddly enough the Mendelssohn Choir, although it is so well known in the United States, has never been heard in either of those two Canadian cities. The Rotarians of Montreal were instrumental in arranging the trip to that city. In Ottawa there has been a great increase of interest in things musical during the past year, and the citizens hope to obtain a music hall soon. The officers of the choir felt that two trips out of the city would take all the time that the singers could spare for travel this season. According to their present plans, another tour of the United States will be arranged in 1924.

Baltimore Seeks Metropolitan Opera

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 17 (Special Correspondence)—Because of a conflict of dates with the Wagnerian Opera Festival, the Chicago Civic Opera Company probably will not appear in Baltimore this season. Efforts are now being made to bring the Metropolitan company here in its stead.

The wide range of the alumni exhibition which opened at the Chicago Art Institute Dec. 15 is the outstanding feature of the show. There are in the applied art section 85 entries, in the architectural department 20 entries, in the graphic arts 288 entries, in the department of painting 247 entries, in the department of sculpture 54 entries, making a total of 696 in all. Five of the galleries are occupied by paintings, ranging from the works of modern masters, such as Sorolla, who was a former instructor in the Art Institute, to the works of recent graduates of the school. Two of the rooms are filled with illustrations, both in color and in black-and-white, mainly of a pictorial character, such as Leyendecker's covers for the Saturday Evening Post. The architectural designs and drawings fill one gallery while the water colors occupy another. Works of sculpture are arranged in carefully chosen spots throughout the galleries.

"A New Way to Pay Old Debts" Revived at the Old Vic, London

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Nov. 28

MASSINGER'S well known play with the alluring title, "A New Way to Pay Old Debts" has held a place upon the stage, more or less continuously, since its first production, in or about the year 1621. The reason for this robust life is to be found less in the intrinsic merits of the play, which are not very great, than in the fact that its principal character, Sir Giles Overreach, provides an effective acting part for any really competent tragedian; though no player, so far as is known, made a really great reputation in it before April 18, 1781, when John Henderson's Sir Giles, first seen at Covent Garden, was esteemed worthy of a place beside his Falstaff and his Shylock.

So great a success at once invited emulation; and, soon after the stateliest and most classical of all British great actors, John Philip Kemble, ignoring the drama's essentially romantic quality, put it on at Drury Lane, in November, 1783. "Solemn John's" methods, however—as he might have known—were much too statuesque and restrained to enable him to produce effectively the frantic outbursts of passion that the last act imperatively demands. He failed, comparatively.

To Kemble's contemporary, G. F. Cooke—a man tempestuous by nature—Sir Giles afforded a unique opportunity. Cooke won a success in the part, both in England and America, and might have gone down to posterity as its greatest exponent had not he, together with all other English speaking tragedians, been eclipsed in it by Edmund Kean, whose emotional outbreak, at the drama's close, was so tremendous and overwhelming, that, besides bringing the pit to its feet, as one man, to applaud him, it overcame even the self-possession of his fellow players.

Charles Kean, G. V. Brooke, Edwin Booth and Herman Vezin—the latter being the last exponent of the part in London, at the St. James's Theater in April, 1877—are some other famous players who have acted Sir Giles; and now Mr. Robert Atkins, at the Old Vic, joins that distinguished company. It was a courageous undertaking; but Mr. Atkins who has already played Richard III, to much effect, at the same theater, and feels, apparently, a certain predilection for essaying melodramatic villains, emerged quite successfully from the ordeal. He never touched absolute greatness in the part; but he played it with strength and resolution, spoke his many incisive lines incisively, as they should be spoken, and illustrated the man's flamboyant personality with a wealth of meaningful and vigorous gesture, that greatly helped to color his interpretation.

When the supreme test came at the close, the actor gave, if not all the electric intensity that more Latin temperaments can put into it, at least a convincing exhibition of passion, and of thwarted fury, that earned and won for him a long round of applause. It was an admirable performance, easy and assured throughout, full of color, melodramatic, as such a part needs to be, yet free from rant, and never overstepping the modesty of stage nature. The house was delighted; and those who see the play will certainly give Mr. Atkins' name a remembered place in the fine theatrical traditions with which the part of Sir Giles Overreach is associated.

For the rest, there is not a great deal to be said. Excepting a certain incisive quality in the dialogue—a principal reason, this, for its dramatic effectiveness—the play has no conspicuous merit, both the action of the drama, and the motives of its characters, being, in parts, obscurely set forth. The interest of the play, however, lies rather in its associations than in itself, and more in the interpretation of the principal character than in the team work of the remainder of the company. This is just a "star" play, and one need only add that the other male performers supported Mr. Atkins efficiently.

Interpretation of the principal women's parts was hardly up to the usual Old Vic. standard, for the reason that the more prominent actresses were being reserved for the second item in the bill—"Britain's Daughter," written by that true poet, Mr. Gordon Bottomley. This play disappointed. A mournful tale of ancient Britain, and the woes of her captive queen, in the days of the Roman occupation, the piece seemed to possess little dramatic significance; nor did it reveal, at one hearing, enough poetic beauty to atone for that shortcoming. Miss Florence Buckton as the queen played with a tenderness seldom associated with her acting. P. A.

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POLICY OF ECONOMY ADOPTED IN ITALY

Telephone Service Turned Over to Private Enterprise—Railroads May Follow

ROME, Nov. 20 (Special Correspondence)—Signor Mussolini has lost no time in getting to work. His first act as a Minister was to telephone to the various Government offices at 9 a. m. to ascertain whether the clerks had arrived and to inflict reprimands upon those who were late. He has himself set an example to his subordinates by working all day and a large part of the night.

He has announced his intention of reducing the deficit by strict economy all round. He proposes to transfer the telephone service from the State, which has certainly failed to work it well, to private enterprise, to which may also be confided the postal orders and the parcels delivery. At present nothing can be more inconvenient than the book post; for, if the book be too large to go into a pocket, the recipient has to go down to fetch it from the post office, which keeps no package more than a fortnight, at the end of which time all unclaimed parcels are sent back to the place from whence they came!

Police Force Reduction

The numbers of the police are to be largely diminished; missions, sent abroad to study various questions, are to be ruthlessly suppressed; there is to be a general weeding out of superfluous officials, and possibly the railways, which have long had large annual deficits, will be handed over again, as before 1905, to private companies.

There has been some alarm at the possible limitation of freedom of the press under the new Government. One Communist newspaper office in Rome was sacked and converted into a "Fascista" club. The well-known Socialist journal, the Lavoro of Genoa, was suppressed and its editor, Signor Canepa, a deputy who was food controller during the war, ostracized from its direction. The Premier has promised to show by his acts that he will obtain freedom of speech for even his adversaries.

Signor Mussolini, who, like Crispi and Di Rudine, is his own Foreign Minister, has in foreign policy acted like the proverbial "new broom." He has swept away three ambassadors, including Count Sforza, a former Minister of Foreign Affairs; three others have tendered their resignations.

Strong National Policy

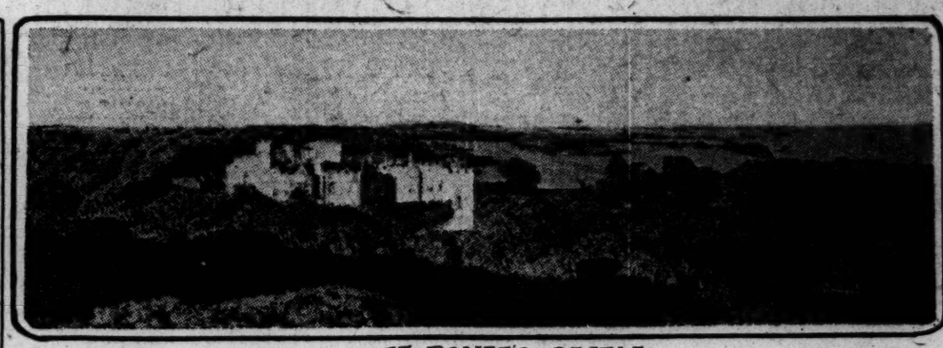
The Premier has stated that he will pursue "a strong national policy," and these words, combined with his previous unofficial utterances, have caused some alarm abroad. If he visits London, he will probably recant the opinion which he expressed over his signature in the Popolo d'Italia of Oct. 1, that "we must prepare ourselves for the eventuality of giving active force to a practically anti-British policy."

To the Swiss Government which he had alarmed by his maiden speech in the Chamber last year, advocating the annexation of the Canton Ticino, the Premier has sent a civil note, while he has exchanged amiable messages with Jugoslavia. The real danger-spot is there; for, if there were to be a "punitive expedition" of "Fascisti" into Dalmatia, without the knowledge of the Premier, on the lines of the Jameson raid into the Transvaal in 1899, it might mean a war.

The new Cabinet is face to face with a serious colonial question. While the Italians have in Tripolitania recovered a part of the "Hinterland," which they perforce had to abandon to the Arabs during the European war, there is a Senussite rebellion in the Cyrenaica. The Senussi is the head of a powerful religious sect, which can do much harm to its enemies. The late governor of the Cyrenaica made a treaty with the Senussi, which seemed to insure tranquillity.

THE APPROACH ACROSS THE COURTYARD.

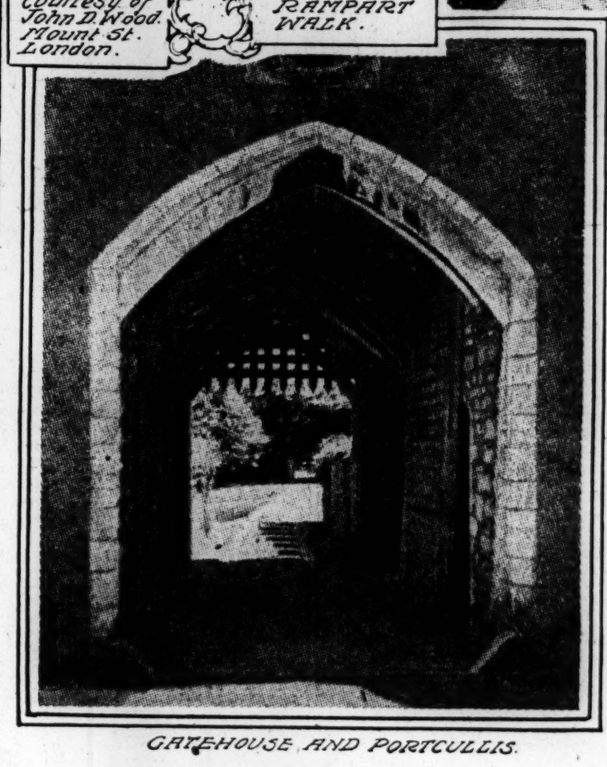
THE INNER BAILEY



ST. DONAT'S CASTLE.

THE OUTER BAILEY AND THE RAMPART WALK.

Photographs courtesy of John D. Wood, Mount St. London.



GATEHOUSE AND PORTCULLIS.

BANKER SAYS IRISH LOAN IS ESSENTIAL

Reconstruction of Ireland Based on Settlement of Claims

DUBLIN, Nov. 30 (Special Correspondence)—The Free State Army hopes now soon to see the rounding up of the most important leaders of the irregular forces in southern Ireland and that with this rounding up may come the collapse of the whole movement. The problem of economic reconstruction then arises. One of the first steps to be taken will be the raising of a loan for paying off compensation claims resultant from destruction caused by the irregulars. The Free State Government is anxious to raise this loan in Ireland, and, with a view to finding out banking views on this subject, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called on Mr. Barrington Jellett, chairman of the directors of the Royal Bank of Ireland, and also head of a very much respected firm of solicitors in Dublin.

Mr. Jellett thought there would be no difficulty about the loan, and that a large proportion of it, or even the whole, could be raised in Ireland. "We have a good country," said Mr. Jellett, "and we must each be ready to do our share to bring it through. Of course nothing can materialize until disorder ceases. I am not the least apprehensive about the future and I feel sure that the whole of the disorderly movement will soon collapse. Such things always fluff out suddenly in Ireland.

"I think the Free State Government has done wonders," continued Mr. Jellett. "There has been no Government worthy of the name for years, and it was not to be expected that matters could suddenly right themselves. Fancy what London would be if you first allowed everyone who was out against the law to arm himself, and then withdrew all the police and military from protecting law-abiding citizens.

"Ireland as it is is nothing to what London would be under similar conditions. So you cannot blame the Free State Government for not getting it all right in a fortnight. Public opinion is beginning to be felt. The Free State Army drives the cattle off land which has been stolen for grazing purposes, and they hold the cattle till the owners give an undertaking not to steal any more land for grazing. This is having a very good effect.

"Our Government is undoubtedly doing its best. It means honorably to keep the treaty, and we must all help the country back to normal. I claim no sympathy," concluded Mr. Jellett, "with the man who says 'You must think as I think or you are all wrong.' One has a perfect right to believe in the Republican form of Government without being called a villain and a rogue. We must be free to think out things for ourselves. We must only not be free to act in such a way as to hurt our neighbors or the country at large. Live and let live, I say, and help to make our country what it is and ought to be—a good country."

CANADA ON THE EVE OF BIGGER BUSINESS

TORONTO, Dec. 16 (Special Correspondence)—Declaring that Canada is on the threshold of a big development of her export business if her exporters would only study their markets closely enough and would see to it that their goods sent to any foreign country was of the highest grade, H. R. Poussette, director of the Commercial Intelligence Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce, speaking before the Canadian Export Club last night, said that Great Britain had little to fear from Germany as a trade rival. There was, he said, a prosperity in Germany which was fictitious, owing to the decline of the mark.

His appeal was that the Canadian exporter should study foreign fields and watch for their application to his own business.

M. Berthelot Describes World Filled With Invisible Waves

Celebrated Natural Scientist Writes Poetic Epic Portraying His Investigation of Radio Electricity

PARIS, Nov. 30 (Special Correspondence)—Sometimes there are pages of natural science that read like fairy tales. Such a page is that which was read by the distinguished Frenchman, Daniel Berthelot, the delegate of the Academy of Sciences, at the annual meeting of the Institute of France. He showed how the world is filled with invisible waves. It is rarely indeed that a theme so marvelous has been treated in so poetic a manner, and it is not too much to say that the paper of M. Berthelot should find a place in French literary anthologies. His description of the mystery of space filled with whispering voices is deeply moving and should be preserved as a masterpiece of its kind.

He described how, during the war, he first heard by wireless telegraphy, the calls of the German submarines to one another in the North Sea, and after in the Mediterranean. This was in a little hut in the suburbs of Paris. "For the first time," he said, "the desired result had been obtained. I shall never forget what I felt in that little garden at Suresnes as I heard the mysterious calls of those little engines of destruction reaching us through the air and water from a distance of thousands of kilometers, as distinct and near as the hum of the bees circling round the flower beds!"

Description of Voices

Three years later, when peace had returned, a fresh triumph was scored; he heard by wireless telephony the voice of an artist singing at a distance of 50 kilometers from Paris. This marvelous progress was but the logical climax to a long evolution. On the day when the genius of Branly endowed us with the electric eye capable of perceiving those waves for which the human eye has no retina, the initiated knew that a path had been opened up which would take us very far. The war shortened the period of labor. . . .

"Thus," continued M. Berthelot, "wherever we may be on the earth, whether in town or country, on the public square or in the privacy of our chamber, we are bathed in an ocean of invisible waves. Messengers of the infinite, they speak to all and each, albeit few can hear them."

Here is a description of the voices of the night heard by M. Berthelot in a tower on Meudon Hill, about 9.30 every evening: "From the recesses of silence a hissing sound rises, at first hardly perceptible, but becoming every moment clearer; they are the rhythmic calls, the shorts and the longs of the Morse alphabet, transmitting English words. It is the Poldhu station which, from the western coast of Cornwall, at the Marconi signals the rates of exchange and the news of the day to the great liners on their way to New York.

Space Furrowed by Waves

"I move the index. The whistling ceases and the jingle of bells takes its place. Its intermittent jolts convey German words. I am switched on to the Norddeich station which from the mouth of the Elbe communicates with vessels in the Baltic and the North Sea. The bell dies away—a sound of sputtering—it is Barcelona. I hear a voice singing in Spanish. Lower still. The roll of the drum. It is the forts round Paris—Mont Valerien, Bue, Palaisean."

"Thus, from north to south and west to east the nocturnal voices cross and reply. Space is perpetually furrowed by these invisible waves which on the sleeping face of the earth follow one another at a distance of a few kilometers like the concentric circles caused on the pond by the throwing of a stone into the water. At a speed of 300,000 kilometers per second they travel, unperceived almost everywhere, causing only here and there a tremor on the membranes of the telephones watching for them."

St. Donat's Castle, a Norman Stronghold, Bought by an American

ON THE coast of Glamorganshire in South Wales, almost within a stone's throw of the sea, stands St. Donat's Castle, which has recently been acquired by Richard E. Pennoyer, First Secretary to the American Embassy in Berlin. Far removed from the mining and industrial areas generally associated with South Wales, the Castle is an outstanding example of medieval architecture. It was originally the seat of the Stradling family (first known as Esterling) which came to England toward the close of the eleventh century. The Stradlings were prominent in the little Norman community, which held on to this corner of Wales for the best part of two centuries, until the Welsh were brought into subjection to the English crown by Edward I in 1282.

Fortified Against the Welsh

The greater part of St. Donat's Castle was probably built about the year 1090 and being open to constant attack from across the Welsh border it was strongly fortified with moat and portcullis, and a battlemented curtain wall. Unlike most other castles of this period it has been in continuous occupation ever since, and the portcullis will still rise and fall as it did in the olden days. Above the arched entrance are still to be seen the wide shoots for pouring molten lead on any who attempted to force their way across the drawbridge, and inside the gatehouse is still the guardroom within which sat the Stradling retainers ready to pounce out upon any would-be intruder.

Times have changed since those days, but St. Donat's Castle has not changed with them. True the passage of each successive period is marked either in the actual structure of the castle, or in a characteristic addition to the beautiful grounds, but the groundwork, so to speak, remains the same. To the early English gatehouse round the little Norman church nestling in the glen below the castle have been added the lovely Tudor terrace gardens between the castle and the sea.

The Pirate Tower

Then, too, in another part of the castle grounds is a tower built in the time of Charles I. From this tower a constant lookout was kept for the French pirates, who at that time infested the Bristol Channel. One of them had the audacity to capture the heir of the Stradling family as he was crossing to visit his estates in Somersetshire, and held him up to heavy ransom. Hence the tower. It is not only in these days, it seems, that the stable door is frequently locked after the horse is stolen.

In 1738 the direct line of the Stradlings became extinct, and the castle, after being in the hands of the same family for at least six centuries, passed to the Tyrrwhit family. In the nineteenth century it was purchased by Dr. Carne, himself a descendant of the Stradlings. About 20 years ago it was sold again, this time to Mr. Morgan Williams, a distinguished Welsh antiquary, who spent a fortune in restoring this medieval gem to its former grandeur. Now it has changed hands once more, having been sold by a private treaty by Messrs. John D. Wood & Co., of Mount Street, London, after an unsuccessful attempt to sell it by auction, when, despite its wonderful scenery and still more wonderful architecture and historic interest, it had to be bought in at £30,000, as no one would make a higher bid. The new owner, who is a brother-in-law of Lady Paget, is to be congratulated on a bargain, whatever he paid for it. There is not such another place in the whole of the British Isles.

SHARE PURCHASE CONFIRMED

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Officials of J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday confirmed cable reports that the firm had purchased 220,000 shares of the Land Mortgage Bank of Vienna. They declined to discuss details of the transaction.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY OPENED IN FRANCE

Authorities Hope It Marks Beginning of Electrification of All French Roads

PARIS, Nov. 30 (Special Correspondence)—An event took place recently which marks the beginning of a new era for the railways of the country. This was the inauguration on Monday last, of the newly electrified line from Pau to Tarbes, in the Pyrenees, by Yves le Trocquer, the Minister of Public Works.

The ministerial train arrived at Pau at 8 o'clock in the morning and was met by the prefect and the authorities of the Basses Pyrénées, together with senators, deputies, and other officials from the Hautes Pyrénées, prior to the inspection trip.

The French Midland or Midi line runs through a country where there are a profusion of waterfalls and electricity can be made cheaply. The work of transforming the system is being carried out on certain standardized methods which will be applied to all the railways of France so that the rolling stock will be interchangeable.

Following a luncheon given in honor of the official party, Paul Dupuy, senator from the Hautes Pyrénées, made a speech in the name of his Parliamentary colleagues, saying: "The ceremony which you have so kindly come to preside over today, marks a revolution in the history of the transportation of France."

Responding, the Minister of Public Works asserted that the day would undoubtedly prove to be a memorable one in the history of French progress. For the first time, an electric locomotive built in France, had accomplished a journey of a certain length. And he recalled that it was thanks to his predecessor, M. Claveille, who had published the decree of electrification, that this transformation had begun to take place. Soon, said the Minister, all the railway lines of France will be dotted with splendid electric engines such as those beheld today. The Midland line had undertaken to open up as rapidly as possible 3000 kilometers of electrified lines. Likewise, the Orléans railroad and the Paris-Lyon Méditerranée Company had promised the start of projects very soon. By the first of January this present Pau-Tarbes line would be in full operation, by March it would be Tarbes-Montrejeau, and by next summer Dax-Toulouse, or approximately 225 miles of track.

M. Le Trocquer then went on to say that thanks to electricity the possibility of saving enormous quantities of coal would be possible, approximately 1,500,000 tons per year, and that electric power from the Pyrénées would be available not only for railways but for farms and factories as well. It will, in other words, mean a greater national prosperity and thus mark the beginning of a new era for France.

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STOCK MARKET SHORTS AGAIN ARE DOMINANT

Professional Selling Apparent in Today's Trading on Exchange

Speculators for the decline continued their short selling operations at the opening of today's New York stock market. Railroad, oil and steel shares were the first to yield to selling pressure, but most of the early declines were limited to fractions.

The cut in the Great Northern preferred dividend continued to have a depressing effect on western railroad shares. Union Pacific, Chicago & Northwestern, St. Louis Southwestern and Great Northern preferred all dropping to lower ground. California Petroleum and Standard Oil of California and Pan American each had a large fractional loss.

American Smelting, Crucible and Studebaker each lost a point. Fisher Body dropped 1¾ and Kayser 2⅜.

There were a few strong spots, notably Pond Creek Coal, Kelsey Wheel and International Paper, the gains ranging from 1 to 3 points.

Foreign exchanges opened weak in response to the overnight announcement of J. P. Morgan & Co. that no international loans to Germany could be considered unless and until the reparations question was settled.

Offerings Well Absorbed

Good absorption of most offerings steadied the list before the end of the first hour. Encouraged by the resistance which the market had shown to the forced liquidation occasioned by yesterday's stock exchange failure, the cut in the Great Northern dividend, the announcement of Chairman Gary of the United States Steel Corporation, that no stock or extra cash dividend was contemplated, and the refusal of the Morgan firm to discuss or consider an international loan to Germany until the reparations question was settled, speculators for the advance again started bidding up various shares.

Oil, merchandise, equipment and copper issues responded briskly to the fresh buying power. The market had another temporary sinking spell later on the renewal of heavy selling pressure against Bethlehem, Crucible and Republic steels and some of the high-grade railroad and public utility issues.

Toward midday heavy accumulation of equipments, especially General Electric, which advanced 5⅜ to a new high record for the year, again turned the course of prices upward. Fisher Body, Pond Creek Coal, Kelsey Wheel and Sterling Products were conspicuously strong spots, the gains ranging from 3 to nearly 5 points.

Call money opened at 4¾ per cent.

General Electric Breaks

Prices of stocks shifted about in a bewildering fashion after midday, buoyancy showing in some issues, while others were acutely weak. National Lead jumped 6 points, Cluett Peabody 3, and American Car, St. Louis Southwestern preferred, Westinghouse Electric and Pierce Arrow preferred 1½ to 2. Meantime Delaware & Hudson was dropping 3 points, and Central Leather, American Smelting, International Harvester, Sears Roebuck, Union Pacific, and Marine preferred 1 to 2 points.

An official announcement that no stock dividend was contemplated by the General Electric Company caused a break in the shares from 190 to 183, which turned the general trend downward in the later dealings.

Bonds Irregular

Bond prices moved irregularly within narrow limits in today's early dealings. Trading was on a reduced scale, particularly in the United States Government issues, which showed only very nominal changes.

Foreign securities were inclined to ease. Except for declines of ¾ to 1 point in Mexican 5s, Cuban 4½s of 1949 and Serbian 8s, the early losses were small and unimportant.

Strength of Erie issues and further weakness of St. Paul and Frisco liens were the features of the railroad list. Erie Convertible 4s, Series D, advanced 1¾ and the A and B Series large fractions. Western Maryland 4s and Seaboard Air Line Adjustment 5s also moved to higher ground but St. Paul Convertible 5s, Frisco Adjustment 6s and Income 6s and Chicago & Alton 3½s were reactionary.

Most of the active industrial mortgages were firm. Maryland Oil 8s, with warrants, were pushed up 2½ points and General Electric 5s advanced 1 in sympathy with the higher stock prices. Goodyear Rubber 8s of 1931, Chile Copper 7s and Cerro de Pasco 8s also improved but Marine 6s were relatively backward.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
Dec.	1.27¼	1.27½	1.26	1.27½
May	1.25	1.25¼	1.23⅞	1.25¼
July	1.15⅛	1.15¾	1.14¾	1.15¾
Corn:				
Dec.	.75⅜	.75¼	.75	.75¾
May	.75⅛	.75⅛	.74¼	.74¾
July	.74½	.74½	.73⅞	.74¼
Oats—				
Dec.	.44⅞	.45⅛	.44⅞	.45⅛
May	.47⅛	.47⅛	.46⅜	.47b
July	.43½	.43⅝	.43½	.43⅝
Lard—				
Dec.	10.50b			
Jan	10.60	10.60	10.42	10.50

b Bid.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)
(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. close
Dec.	26.00	26.03	25.75	25.96	25.92
Jan.	25.85	25.91	25.63	25.89	25.84
March	26.18	26.23	25.92	26.17	26.15
May	26.26	26.39	26.09	26.30	26.26
July	26.15	26.19	25.92	26.12	26.05
Oct.	24.57	24.65	24.35	24.50	24.59

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev close
Dec.	14.44	14.46	14.44	14.44	14.41
Jan.	14.35	14.43	14.30	14.34	14.31
March	14.17	14.26	14.11	14.16	14.14
May	14.01	14.10	13.97	14.00	13.99
July	13.78	13.89	13.76	13.81	13.78
Oct.	13.00	13.02	13.00	13.00	13.98

Spots 14.94, up 15 points. Tone at close, steady. Sales, 7000 bales.

NEW YORK STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last 2:20 p.m. Dec.19	Last Dec.18
Ajax Rubber	12½	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
Alaska Gold	¼	¼	¼	¼	⅜
Alaska Jun	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
All Am Cables	119¾	119¾	119	119	120
Allied Chem	80	82½	80	80¾	80⅝
Allis Chalm	44	44	44	44	43¾
Allis Chalm pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	96⅝
Am Ag Chem	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30½
Am Ag Ch pf	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59¼
Am Beet Sug	39	39	38⅞	38⅞	39
Am Bosch	40½	40½	40	40½	39⅞
Am Can	72⅝	74⅛	72⅝	74	72⅝
Am Can pf	112	112	112	112	....
Am Car F	180¾	183	180¾	183	181
Am Chicle	6	6	6	6	....
Am Cot Oil	18¼	18¼	17¼	17½	18
Am Cot Oil pf	35	35	34	34	....
Am Express	135½	135½	135½	135½	136
Am Hide & L	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Am H & L pf	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½
Am Inter Corp	28½	28½	28⅛	28⅛	28⅝
Am La France	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	....
Am Lin Oil	31½	31½	31½	31½	32¼
Am Loco	123¼	124⅝	123¼	123½	123¼
Am Metals	50	50⅝	50	50¼	49⅝
Am Metal pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	....
Am Ship& Com	19½	19½	19½	19½	19¾
Am Steel Fdys	37⅜	37⅜	37	37	37⅛
Am St F pf	105	105	105	105	....
Am Sm & R	56½	56⅞	55¾	56⅛	57⅝
Am Smelt pf	98	98	97⅜	97½	98¼
Am Tel & Tel	125⅛	125⅛	124¾	124¾	125⅝
AWW&E7%pf	86	86	86	86	....
Am Woolen	95¼	95¾	95	95	94¾
Am W Pap pf	28	28½	28	28½	27
Am Zinc	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16
Ann Arbor pf	35	35	35	35	....
Anaconda	50⅝	50⅝	50	50⅝	50½
Assets Real	1	1	1	1	....
Assoc Dry Gds	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
Asso Oil	115	115	115	115	115½
Atchison	101	101	100	100	101
Atchison pf	91½	91½	91	91	91¼
Atl Co Line	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¼	....
Atl Fruit	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
Atl G & W I	22	22	21¼	21⅝	22
Austin Nich	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30½
Austin Nich pf	87	89	87	88¾	..
Baldwin	126⅝	128⅝	126¼	128½	126⅝
Balt & Ohio	41⅛	41¼	40⅞	41	41⅜
Barnsdall A	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	31
Beth Steel A	61⅞	61⅞	61	61⅝	62
Beth Steel B	62⅝	62⅝	60⅝	60⅝	62⅝
Beth Steel cu pf	95	95	95	95	95
Booth Fish	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
Bklyn Edison	114	114½	113¾	114	114½
B R T	15	15¼	15	15	15
B R T ctf	12½	12½	12¼	12½	12½
Brook Q C & S	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	....
Burns Bros A	144½	144½	143	143¾	143
Burns Bros B	44¾	44¾	43	43¾	44¼
Butte Cop & Z	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	9¾
Caddo Cen Oil	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	8
Callahan Min	9⅜	9½	9¼	9¼	9⅜
Cal Pack	81	81	81	81	81
Cal Petrol	55	56¼	55	55⅝	56½
Can Pac	141½	141½	140¾	140¾	141½
Case Plow	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	3½
Cent Leather	33	33	31¼	32¼	33¼
Cent Leath pf	69	69	67	67	69½
Cerro de Pasco	45	45⅞	44¾	45	45
*Chandler Mot	61½	62½	61¼	62	63½
Ches & Ohio	69⅞	70½	69½	70	69¾
Ches & Ohio pf	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅞
Chic & Alton	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Chic & Alton pf	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
C E Ill new	26	26	26	26	27
Chi & E I pf	57	57	57	57	56
Chi Gt West pf	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½
C M & St P	21¼	21⅛	20½	20½	21
C M & St P pf	32⅞	33	32	33	32⅝
C R I & Pac	31⅛	31⅛	30⅞	31	31¼
C St P M & Om	72	72	72	72	72
Chic & N W	76⅜	77½	76	76½	77
Chi Pneu Tool	81⅝	82	81⅝	82	....
Chile Copper	28	28¼	28	28	28⅛
Chino Copper	26½	26⅞	26¼	26¼	26⅛
Cluett Pea	64	67¾	64	67¾	....
Col Fuel	24¾	25	24¾	25	25
Col Graph	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
Col Gas	105½	105½	105	105	105½
Comp-Tab-Rec	73	73	73	73	73½
Consol Gas	118¼	118¼	116⅞	118¾	118½
Con Gas wi	59	59⅛	58½	59¼	59⅝
Con Gas rts	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Conley Tin F	16½	16½	16½	16½	16¼
Cont Can	110	110½	110	110½	110
Cont Motors	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Consol Textile	12	12	12	12	12
Corn Products	129	131¼	129	130½	124¾
Cosden Co	50½	51¾	50½	51½	50⅝
Crucible	69	70¾	68⅞	69	69½
Cuba Cane	14	14	14	14	14
Cuba C S pf	38½	39	38½	39	39½
Cuban Am Sug	26¼	26⅜	26	26	26
Davison Chem	31¼	32	31¼	31⅞	31
De Beers	23	23	22⅞	22⅞	23½
Deere & Co pf	71½	71½	71½	71½	72
Del & Hud	116½	116⅜	114	114	118
Del Lac & W	130	130½	130	130	130¼
Detroit Edison	108⅞	108⅞	108½	108½	....
Dome Mines	43½	43½	43	43¼	43½
Dul S S & A pf	4½	4½	4½	4½	....
Dupont deb	85¾	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	....
East Kodak	84⅝	84⅝	84	84	84
Elk Horn Coal	21⅞	22⅞	21⅝	22¾	22¼
El Stor Bat	54½	54¾	54½	54½	54¾
End Johnson	86	86	85¼	86	86½
Erie	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Erie 1st pf	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	15
Erie 2 pf	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	....
Famous Play	89½	90¼	89¼	89½	90½
Fam Play pf	98	98	98	98	97
Fed M & S pf	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	51
Fidelity Ins	106½	106½	106½	106½	106¼
Fisher Body	201¼	207¾	201¼	206	205½
Fisk Rubber	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	12½
Freeport Tex	16⅝	17½	16¾	17	17¼
Gen Am tk Can	65	66¾	64½	66¾	66
Gen Asphalt	45¾	46½	45¾	46⅜	45⅞
Gen Electric	185	190	183	184	184⅝
Gen Elec Spec	11	11	11	11	11⅛
Gen Motor	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13⅝
Gen Motor 6%	83	83	82¾	82¾	82¾
Gen Motor 7%	97½	97½	97½	97½	....
Gimbel Bros	39½	39½	39½	39½	40¼
Gimbel Bros pf	97	98½	97	97¾	96⅞
Glidden Co	10⅛	10⅛	9¾	9¾	....
Goodrich	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	34
Goldwyn Pict	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅛
Granby	26½	26½	26½	26½	26¾
Gray & Davis	12⅞	13½	12⅞	13½	13
Great Nor Ore	30¾	31⅜	30⅝	31	30¾
Great Nor pf	76⅜	77	76½	77	77¼
Greene-Can	27	27	27	27	26½
Gulf Steel	78	79	78	78	78½
Habirshaw El	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
Houston Oil	67	67	67	67	68
Hudson Motor	25⅛	25¾	24⅞	25¾	25⅞
Hupp Motor	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	25
Hydraulic Stl	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅛
Illinois Cent	108	108	108	108	107½
Ill Cent pf A	112¾	114¼	112¾	113¼	114¾
Indiahoma Re	15	15	15	15	15⅝
Indian Ref	6½	6½	6½	6½	....
Inspiration	35¾	35¾	35⅝	35¾	35½
Int Ag Cor pf	30	30	30	30	31
Inter Gt Nor	24	24	24	24	....
Interboro Con	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼
Interboro C pf	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	¾
Int Cement	34⅛	34⅛	34	34	34⅜
Inter Harv Co	91	91	90¼	90⅝	91½
Inter M Mar	11½	11½	11	11	11¼
Inter M M pf	48⅝	49½	47½	48	48
Inter Nickel	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13⅝
Int Nickel pf	65	65	64⅞	64⅞	65
Inter Paper	52½	53¼	52½	52½	53
Inter Pa pf sta	72	72	72	72	....
Iron Products	45¾	46½	45⅜	45⅜	45¾
Invincible Oil	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	14
Island O & Tr	⅜	½	⅜	½	½
Jon&Lough pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	109
Kan City So	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	17⅞
Kan City So pf	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	....
Kan & Gulf	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1¾	2
Kayser J	42	42½	41¾	42⅜	44⅜
Kelly Spring	43	44⅜	43	43⅝	43⅞
Kelly Tire pf	81	81	81	81	....
Kelsey Wheel	113	115½	110	110	111½
Kennecott	37⅝	37⅞	37½	37⅝	37¼
Keystone Tire	10	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛
Lake E & W	34	34	34	34	....
Lee Rubber	26	26	26	24	....
Lehigh Valley	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62⅞
Lima Loco	56⅞	57½	56¾	57½	55¾
Loew's Inc	18⅞	19⅛	18	18⅞	19
Loft Inc	12	12	12	12	12
Mackay Cos pf	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	....
Mack Truck	55¾	55¾	55½	55¾	55⅝
Magma Copper	31¾	31	31½	31½	32
Mallinson	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	34
Manhattan ctf	41½	41½	40⅝	40⅝	41½
Man Shirt Co	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¾
Marland Oil	27¼	27¾	26¼	26⅝	26⅛
Marlin Rock	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	7
Martin Parry	28½	28½	28½	28½	28¼
Max Mot A	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½
Max Mot B	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½
May Dept Strs	68	68	67½	67¾	67½
McIntyre Por	18¼	18¼	18	18¼	18
Mex Petrol	249	250	249	250	249
Mex Seaboard	18¼	17¾	17⅛	17¾	17⅛
Mex Sea B ctf	16½	16½	16½	16½	16⅝
Miami	27½	27½	27	27	27⅜
Mid States Oil	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
Midvale	28	28	27¾	28	28¼
MStP&SSM pf	80	80	80	80	....
M K & T	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	11⅛
M K & T wi	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14½	14⅝
M K & T pf wi	39	39	38¼	39	....
Mo Pacific	16	16	15¾	15⅛	16⅛
Mo Pacific pf	42	42½	41½	41½	42
Mont Power	67	67	67	67	....
Mont-Ward	22⅜	22⅞	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜
Moon Motor	18⅝	18⅞	18½	18⅞	18½
Mother Lode C	11⅛	11⅝	11¼	11¼	11⅝
Nat Biscuit wi	37½	37½	36⅞	36⅞	37
Nat En & St	65¼	65⅛	64¾	65¼	65⅝
Nat Lead	122	129	122	127½	123
N Ry Mex 2 pf	3	3	3	3	2¾
Nevada Cons	15⅜	15¼	15½	15¾	16
N O T & Mex	85½	85½	84½	85	85¾
N Y Air Brake	26¼	26½	26	26	27¼
N Y Central	92¾	92⅝	92¼	92⅝	92⅝
*N Y C & St L	81¾	81¾	81⅝	81¾	....
N Y N H & H	20⅝	20¾	20½	20⅝	20½
N Y O & W	20	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½
North America	93½	93½	91⅝	92	93¼
Nor Am rts A	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	....
Northern Pac	74⅝	75⅝	74⅝	75	75⅛
Norf & West	110½	110½	109½	109⅝	109¾
Nunnally Co	10	10	10	10	....
Okla Pr & Rf	1¾	2	1¾	1⅞	2
Orpheum Cir	19⅝	17¼	17⅜	17½	17½
Otis Steel	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
Pac Dev Co	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
Pac Gas & El	87¼	87¼	86	86⅝	86⅝
Pacific Oil	43⅛	43⅝	43	43⅞	43⅛
Packard	10⅛	10¼	10	10¼	10¼
Pan-Am Petrol	88	88	87½	88	88
Pan-Am Pet B	84	84⅜	83½	84½	84¾
Panhandle P&R	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
Penn Seaboard	3¼	3¼	3	3⅛	3⅛
Pennsylvania	46	46¼	46	46¼	46¼
Pere Marquette	35½	35⅝	35½	35½	36
Pere Marq pf	69	69	68	68	69
Phila Co	40	40	40	40	40
Phillips Pet	40¼	41	40¼	41	40¼
Pierce-Arrow	12½	13	12½	13	12
Pierce-Ar pf	30¼	31⅝	30¼	31	30¼
Pierce Oil	4⅛	4⅝	4	4⅛	4
Piggly Wiggly	51⅛	51¼	50⅝	51	50¼
Pitts Coal	58	58	57½	57½	....
Pitts Coal pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	....
Pitts & W Va	33	33½	33	33	33¼
Pond Crk Coal	28	28½	25¼	26	24
Prod & Ref	41¾	41¾	41½	41½	41¾
Pr & R pf	44	44	44	44	43⅞
Pub Ser Corp	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	90½
Public Serv pf	106	106	106	106	105
Pullman Co	130	130½	130	130	129¾
Punta Sugar	46⅝	46⅞	46¾	46⅞	46
Pure Oil	27⅝	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	27⅝
Rand Mines	33¼	33¼	33	33	33½
Ray Consol	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
Reading	78⅝	78⅞	77⅝	77¾	78¼
Reading 1st pf	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½
Replogle Steel	25¼	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Rep I & Steel	46	46	44⅞	45½	45½
Rep I & Steel pf	82	82	81⅞	81⅞	81⅝
Reynolds Spr	24	24	23½	23½	24⅝
Royal Dutch	51⅝	51⅝	51½	51½	51¼
St L S F	20¼	20¼	20¼	20	20½
St L S F pf	38¼	38¼	37⅝	37⅝	38⅝
St L & S W	29	29	29	29	29¼
St L & W pf	56¼	56¼	55½	55½	55
Saxon Motors	1½	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
Seabd A L	5½	5½	5½	5½	....
Sears-Roebuck	88	89½	87⅛	88	88½
Sears Roe pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	....
Senaca Cop	8	8	7⅞	7⅜	8
Shell Trans	37⅛	37½	37½	37⅛	37⅜
Shell Un Oil pf	92	92	92	92	....
Sinclair	31¼	31⅝	31⅛	31½	31⅛
Skelley Oil	9½	9½	9⅛	9⅜	9⅝
Sou Pacific	85½	86⅝	85½	86⅝	86½
Southern Ry	23½	23½	23½	23¾	23½
South Ry pf	64⅜	65	64¾	65	65½
Spicer Mfg	19½	19½	19½	19⅛	19⅛
Stand Oil Cal	112½	114	112½	113	113
S O of N J	194	194	193½	193½	193
S O of N J wi	38⅛	39¼	38¾	39½	39
S O of N J pf	116½	116⅝	116½	116⅝	116½
Steel & Tube pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½
Sterling Prod	62	62½	62	62	59
Stewart Warn	63½	63½	63½	63½	63¾
Strombg Carb	61¼	62⅜	61⅝	61⅝	60
Studebaker	131¾	133½	131½	132⅝	132⅜
Submarine Bt	7	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
Superior Oil	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
Superior Steel	30	30	30	30	....
Tenn Copper	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
Texas Co	47⅛	47⅜	47⅛	47¾	47
Tex Gulf Sulp	57	57⅛	56⅜	56⅜	57½
Tex & Pac	20	20	20	20	19⅝
Tex Pac C & O	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	21
Third Ave	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½
Timken	32⅜	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
T St L & W pf	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	54⅛
Transcont Oil	11	12	11⅜	12	11
Tran & Wms	33½	33½	33½	33½	....
Union Oil	17½	17¾	17½	17½	18
Union Pac	135¼	135¼	134¼	134¼	135½
United P B	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½
Un Ry I Co	10½	10½	10½	10½	11¼
Un Tank C pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	....
United Fruit	157½	157½	157	157	157
U S C I P	26⅜	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	....
U S Hoffman	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19⅝	19½
U S In Alcohol	65½	65⅝	65¼	65⅝	65½
U S R & Imp	87	87	86⅛	86⅜	87½
U S R & Imp rts	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
U S Rubber	51⅛	51¼	51⅛	51½	51¾
U S Rub 1st pf	96½	96½	96	96	96
U S Steel	105¾	105⅜	105¾	105½	106⅛
U S Steel pf	120½	120⅜	120⅛	120⅜	121⅜
Utah Copper	64⅛	64⅛	63⅞	63⅝	64¼
Utah Securities	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	16¼
Vanadium	35¾	35¾	35⅛	35⅜	35
Vir C Chem	25	25	25	25	25
Vir C Chem pf	61	61	61	61	62¼
Vir I C & Coke	54½	54½	54½	54½	....
Wabash	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8⅜
Wabash pf A	23	23	22⅞	22⅞	23¼
Weber & Heil	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	....
West Elec pf	111⅛	112	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
Western Pac	15½	15½	15¼	15⅛	15¾
W Union Tel	111½	112½	111	112½	112¾
West Air B	114	114	113½	113½	114
Westinghouse	61	61¼	60⅞	60⅞	59½
West Maryland	11⅛	11⅛	10¼	10⅞	11⅛
Wheel & L E	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
Wh Eagle Oil	31	31¼	31	31	31
White Motor	49½	49½	49	49½	49¾
White Oil	3½	3½	3¼	3⅜	3⅛
Wickwr Spen	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	12⅛
Willys-Ovrld	6⅝	6⅝	6	6¼	6⅜
Willys-Ovid pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	42¼
Woolworth	207¼	207	201¾	207	207¾
W'ton P & M C	31⅛	31¾	30¼	30¼	33

* Ex-dividend.

SAN FRANCISCO REALTY ACTIVE

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12 (Special Correspondence)—For 11 months of 1922, real estate transactions here have reached $122,442,550, according to the Chamber of Commerce.

November sales were $4,178,100 greater than sales of November, 1921, when there were 824 transactions totaling $6,570,550. November is also the sixth month of the year in which the total volume of business in realty has exceeded $10,000,000.

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 1 p. m.)

	High	Low	Last
Amalie	.42	.41	.41
Bay State Gas	.05	.05	.05
Boston Ely	.58	.57	.58
Boston & Montana	.02	.02	.02
B-Mont Corp	.20	.15	.17
Crystal Cop	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
Eureka	.27	.26	.26
Gold Road	.32	.32	.32
Homa Oil	.03½	.03½	.03½
Mutual	.26	.25	.26
Seven Metals	.03	.03	.03
So States Cons	.18	.18	.18
Shaw	1½	1 1-16	1½
Todd Ship	54	54	54
Verde Cent Copper	3⅛	3	3⅛
Verde Mines	.68	.64	.64

WHOLESALE PRICE LEVELS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—The international wholesale price index of the Federal Reserve Board shows that in October prices rose in the United States and Canada, declined in England and Japan, and remained unchanged in France.

NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2:25 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	96½	96¼
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	103	102¾
Am Smelting 5s '47	93½	93
Am Sugar 6s '37	102½	102
Am Tel & Tel clt 4s '29	91¾	91⅝
Am T & T clt 5s '46	98½	98⅝
Am Tel & Tel cv 6s '25	116¾	116¾
Am Writing Paper 6s '39	84	84
Anaconda B 7s '29	100⅞	100⅞
Anton Jurgens M 6s '47	82½	82¼
Armour 4½s '39	89⅛	89⅜
A T & S F gen 4s '95	89¼	89⅝
A T & S F gen 4s reg '95	86	86
A T & S F 4s '05	81½	81⅛
Atl C L (L & N) clt 4s '52	81¼	81¼
A T & S F cv 4s '60	101	101
Atl Coast Line cn 4s '52	88	87¼
Atl Fruit ctf 7s sta '34	30	29
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	99¼	99
B & O p l 3½s '25	93½	93½
B & O gold 4s '48	79¼	79⅛
B & O ref 5s '95	83⅛	83
B & O cv 4½s '33	80½	80¼
B & O 6s '29	100½	100¼
B & O Tol Cin 4s '59	67	66½
B & O P L E & W Va 4s '41	78	78
B & O Southwest div 3½s '25	91½	91¼
Baragua Sugar 7½s '37	100	100
Barnsdall 8s A '31	102	102
Bell Tel of Pa 1st 7s '45	108⅜	108½
Beth Steel 5s '36	92½	92½
Beth Steel 6s A '48	98¾	98¼
Brier Hill Steel 5½s '42	94½	94⅜
Broadway & 7th Ave cn ct	70	70
Bklyn Ed 5s ser A '49	97½	97½
Bklyn Ed 7s ser C '30	106½	106½
Bklyn Ed 7s ser D '40	108¼	107¾
Bklyn R T cn 5s '45	53	52
Bklyn R T 5s'45	55	55
Bklyn R T 7s '21	88⅜	88¼
Bklyn Un Gas 1st 5s '45	95½	95½
Buff Roch & Pitts 4½s '57	92¼	92
Bush Term cn 5s '55	89⅜	89⅜
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	93	92⅝
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	96⅞	96⅞
Canadian Nor deb 6½s '46	111⅜	111⅜
Canadian Nor deb 7s '40	112½	112⅜
Canadian Pac deb 4s	79⅝	79½
Canada So 5s '62	98½	97⅝
Canada S S 7s '42	95	94
Caro Clinch & O 5s '38	94½	93¼
Cent Branch Un Pac 4s	71	71
Cent Dis Tel 5s '43	100	100
Cent of Ga 6s '29	100	99⅞
Cent Pacific 3½s '29	91¼	91
Cent Pac 1st 4s '49	86½	86½
Cerro de Pasco cvt8s'31	137	135
C & O gm 4½s '92	89	88¾
C & O 4½s '92	86¼	86
C & O cv 5s '46	94½	94½
C & O Big Sdy 4s '44	81	81
Chi & Alton rf 3s '49	52⅞	52⅞
Chi & Alt 3½s '50	24½	23½
C B & Q 5s ser A '71	100⅝	99¾
C B & Q gm 4s '58	88¾	88¾
Chi & E Ill 5s '51	80¼	79⅞
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	95	95
Chi Ind & L 6s '66	97	97
Chi Gr West 4s '59	52½	52¼
C R I & Pac rf 4s '34	82⅞	82⅝
Chi & Nwn gen 4s '87	85¼	85⅛
Chi & Nwn 5s '87	105	105
Chi & Nwn 6½s '36	110	110
Chi & Nwn 7s	109	108⅞
Chicago Railway 5s '27	78	77¾
C M & St Pug S div 4s '49	64	64
C M & St P deb 4s '34	55½	55⅛
C M & St P gm 4s '89	71⅛	71⅛
C M & St P 4s '25	76⅝	76¼
C M & St P cv 4½s '32	64	63½
C M & St P gm 4½s '89	88	88
C M & St P rf 4½s 2014	58⅝	57⅝
C M & St P cv 5s B 2014	66¼	65⅛
Chi Union Sta 4½s '63	91	91
Chi Union Sta 5s '63	100½	100¼
Chi Union Sta 6½s '63	114	114
Chi & W Ind 4s '52	75	74⅛
Chile Copper cv 6s '32	96½	96
Chile Copper clt 7s '23	114½	113¾
Cincinnati Gas 5s '56	96⅛	97⅛
Cincinnati Gas 5½s '61	98⅝	98⅛
Cleve Un Term 5½s '72	104¼	104
Col & South 4½s '35	86⅞	86⅞
Colum Gas 1st 5s '27	96⅜	96⅜
Colum Gas 1st 5s sta '27	96	96
Commonwealth Power 6s '47	89¼	88⅞
Consumers' Powers 4s	80½	80½
Consumers' Pwr ct 5s '52	92⅝	92⅝
Con Coal of Md 5s '50	88½	88
Corn Products 5s '31	100½	100
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	92½	92½
Cuba Cane deb 8s '30	93	92¾
Cuba Cane cv deb 7 '30	87½	87½
Cuban-Am Sug 8s '31	107¼	107
Cumberland Tel & Tel 5s '37	92½	92
Del & Hud cv 5s '35	97	97
Den & Ri G 4s '36	73	72½
Den & Rio G fd 5s '55	46	46
Detroit Ed 5s '40	95⅛	95⅛
Detroit Ed 6s '40	103⅝	103⅝
Detroit Un Rwys 4½s '32	83	83
Diamond Match 7½s '35	107¾	107⅛
Donner Steel 7s '42	89¾	89¾
Du Pont 4½s	90	90
Du Pont 7½s '31	108	107⅞
Duquesne Lt 6s '49	104	103½
East Cuba Sugar 7½s '37	97½	96¾
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	94½	94
Erie cv 4s A '53	42⅜	42
Erie cv 4s B '53	43¼	42
Erie cv 4s D '53	42	42½
Erie gen lien 4s '96	43¼	43½
Erie pr lien 4s 96	55⅛	55⅝
Erie-Penn clt 4s Coal '51	83⅜	81⅝
Erie 1st cn 7s '30	103	103
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	106½	106
Fonda Johnston & Co 4½s '52	73½	73
Framerican 7½s '42	90⅝	90⅝
Gr T Rwy of Can deb 6s'36	104¼	104¼
Gr T Rwy of Can deb 7s '40	112¾	112⅝
Gen Elec deb 5s '52	101	101
Gen Elec deb 6s '40	105½	105
Goodrich B F ct 6½s '47	101½	101½
Goodyear deb 8s '31	99	98¾
Goodyear s f 8s '41	114	114
Gray & Davis 7s '52	97	96¾
Great Northern 1st 4½s '61	90¼	90
Great Nor 5½s '52	102¾	102
Great Nor 7s '36	110¾	110¼
Havana Elec Ry L & P 5s '54	82¾	82¾
Hershey Choc 6s '42	98½	97⅝
Hud & Man adj inc 5s '57	61	60⅝
Hud & Man rf 5s '57	84⅞	84
Humble O & R d 5½s '32	98	98
Ill Cent 4s '53	81⅝	81½
Ill C C St L & N O jt 5s '63	96⅛	96
Ill Cent 5½s '34	101½	101⅛
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	91⅞	91½
Indiana Stl 1st 5s '52	101¼	101⅛
Inter Cement 8s '26	108¼	108¼
Inter-Met 4½s '56	9⅛	9⅛
Inter-Met ct 4½s	10⅛	10¼
Inter-Met ct 4½s sta '56	10⅛	10½
Inter R T rf 5s '66	73	73
Inter R T fd ct 5s '66	73¼	73⅛
Inter R T 6s '32	74⅛	73⅞
Inter R T 7s '32	95⅛	94⅝
Int M Marine 6s '41	89⅞	89⅛
Int Paper cv 5s A '47	88⅛	88½
Int Paper rf 5s B '47	87⅛	87
Int & Gt Nor ad 6s '52	49⅝	49
Iowa Central rf 4s '51	38	38
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	71	71
Kanawha & Mich 2d 5s '27	96½	96¼
Kan C Ft S & Mem 6s '36	103	103
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	83¼	83¼
Kayser J sta 4s	73⅝	73⅝
Kelly-Spring Tire 8s '31	108	107⅞
Keokuk & DesM 5s '23	91½	91½
Kings Co Elev 1st 4s '49	76	76
Kings Co Elev 4s st '49	86	86
Lake Shore & M S 4s '28	95	94⅛
Lack Steel 5s '50	90⅝	90⅜
Laclede Gas 1st 5s '4	92¼	92
Lehigh Valley 4s 2003	80¾	80¼
Lehigh Valley 6s '28	104½	103¾
Louis & Nash 4s '31	91	91
Louis & Nash gold 5s '37	101	101
Louis & Nash 5½s 2003	103¾	103⅜
Magma Copper 7s '32	116	115½
Manati Sugar 1st 7½s '42	98	98
Man Railway cn 4s '90	63¼	63¼
Market St Ry cn 5s '24	91½	91½
Marland Oil 7½s '31 with war	102	102
Marland Oil 8s '31 with war	112	112
Mer & Mfrs Ex 7s '49	99	99
Mex Pet of Dela 8s '36	108¼	108¼
Midvale cv 5s '36	89	88⅜
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '61	88	87½
Mil El R & L 5s A '51	90	90
Minn & St Louis fd 5s '62	6⅞	36⅞
Minn St P & S S M 5s '26	98	98
Minn St P & S S M 6½s '31	106	105
Mo K & T 4s B '62	83¾	83¼
Mo Kan & Tex 1st 4s '90	79⅝	79⅜
Mo Kan & Tex aj 5s '67	60	59½
Mo K & T 5s ser A '62	83¾	83¼
Mo K & T 6s C '32	96½	96⅜
Mo Pac gm 4s '75	63	62¼
Mo Pac fd 6s '49	98¼	98
Montana Power 5s 43	98¼	97
Montreal Tram 5s '41	88¼	88⅛
Morris & Co 4½s '39	87	87
Nat Enamel 1st 5s '29	97	97
Nat Tube 5s '52	100¼	100⅛
N E Tel & Tel 5s '52	98⅛	98⅛
N O T & M 6s '25	100½	100¼
N Y Cent 5s ser C 2013	97½	97¼
N Y Cent cv deb 6s '35	104	103⅞
N Y Cent L S 3½s '98	74¼	74¼
N Y Edison 6½s '41	110½	110⅛
N Y Gas 5s '48	99	99
N Y & N H 6s '48	72¾	72¼
N Y L & W 4s '23	99⅛	99⅛
N Y L & W 5s '53	99⅛	99⅛
N Y Ry 4s ctf of deb	1	1
N Y State Ry 4½s '62	67½	67½
N Y Steam 6s '47	97	97
N Y Tel 4½s '39	93½	93
N Y Tel 5s '37	98⅛	98⅛
N Y Tel 6s '41	105¾	105½
N Y Tel 6s '49	105½	105
N Y Tel 7s	108	107⅞
N Y W & B 4½s '46	46	45⅝
Niagara Falls P 5s '32	99½	99½
Niagara alls P 6s '32	103½	103½
North Am Edison 6s '52	93¾	93¼
Norf & West 4s '96	90⅛	90⅛
Norf & West db 4s	88	88
Norf & West cv 6s '29	113	111
Nor Ohio T & L 6s	94½	93¼
Nor Pac 4s '97	85½	85⅛
Nor Pac 6s 2047	109	108⅛
Nor States P 5s '41	92¼	91¼
North-W Bell 7s '41	108	108
Ont & West g m 4s	65	65
Ore-Wash Ry 4s '61	81½	81⅛
Pac G & E 5s '42	93	92
Pac T & T 5s '52	91⅛	91
Pac T & T 5s '37	97⅞	97¾
Pan Am Pet Co 7s '30	102⅝	102⅛
Penna R R gm 4½s '65	92½	92⅛
Penn R R 5s ser B '68	101⅛	101¼
Penn R R 6½s '36	110⅞	110⅝
Penn R R 7s '30	111	110⅞
Pere Marq 5s A '56	96⅜	96⅜
Philadelphia Co rf 6s '44	100	99⅞
Philippine Ry 4s '37	47½	47½
Pierce Oil 8s '31	97	97
P C C & St L 5s A '70	98½	98⅜
Port Ry 5s '42	84	84
Prod & Refin 8s '31	108	108
Prod & Refin 8s war '31	120	120
Pub Serv N J 5s '59	85	84¾
Punta Sugar 7s '37	107	107
Remington Arms 6s '37	93¾	93¾
Rogers Brown Iron 7s '42	93	93
Rio G & W clt 4s '49	65	65¼
Saks & Co 7s '42	101	101
Seaboard Air Line adj 5s '49	23	22⅝
Seaboard Air Line rf 4s '59	39⅝	39¼
Seaboard Air Line 6s A '45	59½	58¾
Seaboard A L 4s sta '50	53⅛	53
Sharon Steel Hoop 8s '41	98	97
Sinclair Oil 7s '37	101	100⅞
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	89¾	89
Sinclair Purchasing 5½s '25	98½	98⅛
So Bell Tel 5s '41	96	96
So Pac fd 4s '55	87	86½
So Pac cv 4s '29	92½	92¼
So Pac 4s '49	84	84½
So Pac Through S L 4s '50	83⅝	82⅝
So P R Sugar 7s '41	99⅞	99⅜
So Railway 4s '56	68	68
So Railway 6½s '56	101½	101
St L & S F inc 6s '60	58⅝	58⅛
St L & S F adj 6s '55	76	76
St L & S F 4s A '50	70⅝	70⅜
St L & S F 5s B '50	85	85⅛
St L & S F pl 6s C '28	100	100
St L & S F gm 5s	98⅛	98⅛
St L & So W 1st 4s '89	78	78
St L I M & S 5s '31	98	98
St L I M & S R & G 4s '33	84⅛	84
Standard Oil Cal 7s '31	106	105¾
Steel & Tube 7s C '51	101½	101¼
Sug Estates of Oriente 7s '42	97½	97¼
Term Asso St L 4s '53	82	82
Third Ave adj 5s '60	56⅝	56⅜
Toledo Edison 7s '41	106⅝	106⅜
Toronto H & B 4s '46	83	83⅛
Union Bag & P 6s A '42	97½	97⅜
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	101⅜	101⅛
Union Pac rf 4s 2003	86	85¾
Union Pac 4s '42	93⅛	93⅛
Union Pac cv 4s '27	95	94⅞
Union Tank C 7s '30	104	103⅞
United Fuel Gas 6s '36	97½	97½
United Stores Realty 6s '42	100	100
U S Realty 5s '24	99⅜	99⅛
U S Rubber 5s '47	88⅝	88⅛
U S Steel rt 5s '63	103	102⅞
Utah Power 5s '44	91½	91½
Va-Car Chem 7s '47	96	95¾
Va-Car Chem 1st 5s '23	100¼	100¼
Va Ry 5s '62	97½	96⅞
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	97½	97½
Warner Sugar 7s '41	103¼	103⅛
West Maryland 4s '52	62	61⅞
W Pa Power 7s D '46	103½	103⅛
West Pac 1st 5s '46	80½	80½
West Shore reg 4s 2361	80½	80½
West Union 4½s '50	91½	91½
West Union 5s '38	99⅛	99½
West Union 6½s '36	110⅛	110⅝
Westinghouse 7s wi '36	107⅞	107¼
Wickwire-Spencer 7s '35	94	92
Winston-Salem 4s '60	80½	80½
Wilson cv 6s '28	94⅛	93⅜
Wilson 1st 6s '41	101⅛	101⅛
Wilson 7½s '31	102½	102⅛

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Dec. 19	Dec. 18
3½s 1947	100.48	100.58	100.48	100.54	100.50
1st 4¼s '47	98.90	99.00	98.80	98.88	98.94
2d 4¼s '42	98.16	98.16	98.08	98.12	98.14
3d 4¼s '28	98.76	98.84	98.76	98.78	98.82
4th 4¼s '38	98.51	98.50	98.44	98.48	98.46
Victory 4¾s	100.34	100.34	100.32	100.32	100.32
U S 4¼s '52	99.78	99.80	99.74	99.78	99.78

Quoted in dollars and cents for $100 bond.

FOREIGN BONDS

	Last High	Last Low
Argentine 6s	83½	83½
Argentine 7s '27	100⅛	100⅛
City Berne 8s '45	111⅝	111½
City Copenhagen 5½s '44	90	90
City Bordeaux 6s '34	78¾	78¾
City Lyons 6s 34	78⅛	78⅝
City Marseilles 6s '34	78⅝	78½
City Montevideo 7s '52	91	90½
City Rio Janeiro 8s '46	96½	95⅝
City Rio Janeiro 8s '47	96¾	96⅝
City Soissons 6s '36	78½	78
City Tokyo 5s '52	72	72
Dept Seine 7s '42	86⅜	86⅛
Dom Canada 5s '26	99½	99¼
Dom Canada 5½s '29	101⅛	101
Dominion Canada 5s '31	99	99
Dom Canada 5s '52	99⅝	99⅜
Dominican Rep 5s '58	85	85
Dominican Rep 5½s '42	86	86
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	93¾	93
Dutch E Indies 6s '62	93¼	93
French Republic 7½s '41	94⅝	94¼
French Republic 8s '45	99	98⅝
Holland-Am L 6s '47	88½	88
Hu-Kuang Ry 5s '51	51	51
Japanese 4s '31	81⅝	81⅝
Japanese 1st 4½s '25	93½	93
K Belgium 6s '25	96	95⅞
K Belgium 7½s '45	101⅛	101½
K Belgium 8s '41	101	100¾
K Denmark 6s '47	98¾	98⅝
K Denmark 8s '45	109¾	109¾
K Italy 6½s '25	94	94
K Netherlands 6s '72	98¼	98
K Norway 6s '52	100	99½
K Norway 8s '40	111½	111⅛
K Serbs-Croats 8s '62	72¼	71½
K Sweden 6s '39	104¼	104¼
Paris-Lyons M 6s wi '58	73	72⅜
Prague 7½s '52	74¼	74⅛
Rep Bolivia 8s '47	93¼	93
Repub Chile 7s '42	96½	96¼
Republic Chile 8s '26	101½	101½
Republic Chile 8s '41	103½	103⅛
Republic Chile 8s '46	103½	103½
Republic Cuba 4½s	82¾	82½
Republic Cuba 5s '14	90¼	90⅛
Republic Tzechoslovakia 8s '51	86⅛	86
Republic Haiti 6s '52	96¼	96⅛
Republic Uruguay 8s '46	105½	105⅛
S Queensland 6s '47	101⅛	101⅛
S Queensland 7s '41	109¼	108⅛
S Rio G du Sul 8s '46	98¾	98
S Sao Paulo 8s '36	98⅝	98
Swiss Conf 8s '40	119	118⅝
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '37	104⅜	104⅜
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '29	113⅜	113
U S Brazil C R R 7s '52	86	86
U S Brazil 7½s '52	96½	96¼
U S Brazil 8s '41	98¼	98¼
U S Brazil 7½s '52 large	96	96
U S Mexico 4s '54	36	36
U S Mexico 5s '54	50⅛	50¼
U S Mexico 5s large	49½	49½
U S Co Copenhagen 6s '37	90	90

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Motor stocks were among the most active features on the Curb exchange today.

Durant Motors, after a fractional loss to 70⅞, moved up over two points and the Indiana shares also rallied after early declines. Peerless Motor yielded about one point and then rallied later. Continental Can was in good demand, moving up from 41⅝ to 42.

Mining stocks were again active, some issues indicating renewal of production efforts on a large scale. Hecla Mining showed strength, moving up to 8. Hill Top Nevada was a feature of the low-priced issues and made a practical gain.

Standard Oil issues showed gains after initial declines. Indiana, which dropped ⅛ to 114⅞, moved up over 1 point from that level, and New York, new stock, when issued, after a loss of over 1 point, made a good recovery of that decline.

Sales	INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	Last
3200	Acme Coal	.58	.55	.55
200	Alum Co of Am	22	22	22
500	Bklyn City R R	8	8	8
200	Buddy Buds	1⅝	1½	1⅝
100	Car Light	1½	1½	1½
300	Chicago Nipple	3	2⅞	3
700	Cuban Dom Sug	7	6⅞	6⅞
2700	Dub Cond & Rad	3¾	2½	3⅜
2200	Durant Mot	72	70⅞	72
1600	Durant Mot Ind	18¼	17¾	18
100	Gardner Mot	10	10	10
30	Gillette Saf Razor	253	252¼	253
100	Griffith, D W	2½	2½	2½
1100	Hayes Wheel	38⅝	38⅛	38¼
300	Hayden Chem	2	2	2
100	Hudson Co pf	14½	14½	14½
200	Hudson & Man	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1800	Intercon Rub	4½	4¼	4½
200	Kuppenheimer Co	28	28	28
400	do pf	94	92	94
25	Lehigh Coal Sales	80	80	80
100	Lupton Pub	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
800	Mercer Mot	3⅛	3	3⅛
700	do v t ctf	3	2¾	3
300	Mesabi Iron	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
1800	New Fiction Pub	14⅛	13¾	13⅝
25	NY Tel pr	112½	112½	112½
200	Peerless Mot	70	69⅞	70
100	Perfection Tire	1	1	1
800	Radio Corp com	3⅝	3½	3½
600	do pr	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1000	South Coal & Iron	.30	.30	.30
100	Stutz Mot	17¾	17¾	17¾
300	Swift Inl	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
100	Tenn El Pow	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
125	Todd Shipyards	54	53⅞	54
100	U S Distributing	31	31	31
200	U S Light & Heat	1¼	1¼	1¼
1000	Uni Retail Candy	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Wayne Coal	2¾	2¾	2¾
8000	West End Chem	.30	.27	.27
400	Willys C 1st pfd ctf	7⅞	7¼	7¼
300	Winther Mot A	9⅞	9½	9½
100	Amal Leather pf	45¼	45¼	45¼
100	Campbell Soup pf	108	108	108
1700	Continent Can wi	42	41⅝	41⅝
200	Cox Cash Stores	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300	M A Hanna pf	103	103	103
100	Hercules Pow pf	100	100	100
100	Herk Val Prod	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Nat Supply Sup	56¼	56¼	56¼
100	Oselda Corp	10½	10½	10½
100	Phoenix Hos	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
500	Phoenix Hos pf	100	100	100
400	Standard Copra	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Timken Det Axle	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
	OILS			
300	Angle Am Oil	17½	17½	17½
60	Buckeye P L	86½	86	86½
85	Crescent P L	45	43½	44
535	Imp Oil Can	114	111	111½
20	Ills P L	160	159	160
10	Indiana P L	90	90	90
100	Nat Trans	26	26	26
50	Prairie P L	316	311	312
20	South Penn Oil	160	160	160
2100	SO of Cal wi	57¼	56⅜	57
6000	SO of Ind	116	114⅞	115¾
300	SO of Ken	117¾	117¼	117¼
10	SO of Nebraska	190	190	190
1400	SO of NY wi	46	45	45⅞
200	Vacuum Oil	40¼	40	40¼
	OILS			
100	Arkansas Nat Gas	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Boston Wyoming	.92	.92	.92
600	Carib Synd	5¼	5¼	5¼
115	City Svc	174	170	170
400	do "B" ctfs	17½	17½	17½
100	do pf	67¾	67¾	67¾
200	Colombian Synd	1	1	1
100	Columbia Betey	.70	.70	.70
800	Creole Synd	2	1⅞	1⅞
4000	Cushing Pet	.02	.02	.02
300	Equity Pet pf	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
2300	Federal Oil	.76	.75	.75
600	Fensland Oil	13	13	13
200	Gilliland Oil	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	Glenrock Oil	1	1	1
5600	Gulf Oil wi	50⅝	49½	49⅝
2000	Hudson Oil	.10	.10	.10
1200	Internat Pet	20½	20⅛	20½
4000	Keystone Ranger	.27	.26	.26
200	Latin Am Oil	.61	.61	.61
400	Livingston Pet	.99	.90	.99
100	Lyons Pet	.75	.75	.75
4900	Mammoth Oil	42⅛	41⅞	42
500	Maracaibo Oil	15⅛	15	15
1500	Merritt Oil	6⅝	6½	6½
1600	Mexico Oil	.99	.94	.94
100	Mountain & Gulf O	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	Mountain Prod	17¼	17	17
1400	Mutual Oil	11¼	10⅞	11¼
100	New Eng Fuel	49½	49½	49½
900	N Mex & Ariz Ld	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	New York Oil	18	18	18
5000	Noble Oil	.21	.21	.21
300	Omar Oil	1	1	1
100	Pennok Oil	9¾	9¾	9¾
20000	Red Banks Oil	.14	.12	.12
600	Ryan Cons	4	3¾	3¾
1400	Salt Creek	20¾	20½	20½
300	Salt Creek Cons	10	10	10
600	Sapulpa Ref	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Seaboard Oil & Gas	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1000	Simms Pet	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
4000	Sou Pet & Ref	.06	.05	.06
1200	South States Oil	17	16½	16½
13000	Texon Oil & Land	.32	.30	.30
200	Turman Oil	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-16
3000	West St Oil & Land	.22	.15	.15
1000	Wilcox Oil	6⅝	6¼	6⅜
100	S O Kansas w i	42¼	42¼	42¼
200	Lowry Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
	MINING			
2000	Belcher Ext	.05	.05	.05
2000	Big Ledge	.05	.05	.05
12000	Bost & Mont Con	.16	.14	.15
1000	Canada Cop	.02	.02	.02
5600	Candelaria Min	.30	.28	.28
1300	Canario	2⅝	2½	2½
600	Cons Cop Min	3⅞	3¾	3¾
2000	Cons Nevada-Utah	.08	.08	.08
1000	Cork Province	.15	.15	.15
1600	Cortez Silver	1 1-16	1¼	1 1-16
600	Cresson Gold	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Davis Daly	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1000	Dean Cons	.70	.70	.70
10000	Divide Ext	.11	.10	.10
1300	Dolores Esperanz	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1000	Dryden Gold	.57	.57	.57
1000	El Salvador	.02	.02	.02
1000	Emma Silver Mines	.02	.02	.02
5000	Eureka Croesus	.28	.27	.28
12000	Fortuna	.24	.23	.24
2000	Goldfield Deep	.10	.09	.09
23000	Gold Development	.08	.06	.06
3000	Goldfield Florence	.24	.24	.24
4000	Hard Shell Min	.06	.05	.06
1000	Harmill Div Min	.05	.05	.05
200	Hecla Min	8	7	7⅞
2500	Hilltop Min	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
500	Holling Gold Mines	12	12	12
800	Howe Sound Co	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1000	Hull Copper	.05	.05	.05
1000	Ind Lead Mines	.30	.30	.30
100	Jerome Verde Div	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2000	McKinley-Dar-Sav	.20	.19	.20
3000	Marsh Mines Cons	.06	.06	.06
300	Mason Valley	2	1⅞	2
4000	National Tin	.26	.26	.26
400	New Dominion	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Nipissing	6	6	6
2400	Ohio Copper	.56	.54	.56
30	Ray Herc Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5000	Rex Cons	.05	.05	.05
3000	Richmond Cop	.23	.23	.23
1000	Simon Silver	.33	.33	.33
100	So Am P & G	3¼	3¼	3¼
11000	Spearhead	.08	.07	.08
2000	Success Min	.45	.45	.45
2000	Tech Hughes	.75	.75	.75
1000	Tonopah Cash Boy	.12	.12	.12
4900	Tonopah Div	.70	.70	.70
900	Tonopah Ext	4	3⅞	3⅞
1000	Tuolumne Cop	.56	.56	.56
300	Unity Gold	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2100	United Eastern	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
800	United Verde Ext	27½	27	27
1000	Victory Div Min	.01	.01	.01
500	West End Cons	1½		1 1-16
3000	West End Ext	.07	.06	.07
100	Yukon Gold	.80	.80	.80
1000	Arizona Globe	10	10	10
5000	Black Hawk	17	16	17

Sales (In $1000)	BONDS	High	Low	Last
2	Allied Packer 6s	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
10	Alum 7s 1933	106¼	106¼	106¼
12	Am Gas & Elec 6s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
10	Am Lt & Tr 6s w w	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
715	Am T & T 6s 1924	101	101	100⅞
9	Anaconda Cop 6s	101¼	101	101¼
26	do 7s 1929	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
4	Anglo Am Oil 7½s	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Armour & Co 7s	104⅝	104⅝	140⅝
11	Atl Gulf & W I 5s	53½	53	53
3	Beth Steel 7s 1935	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1	Can Nat Ry eq 7s	110	110	110
1	Charcoal Iron 8s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
2	Con Gas Balt 6s	103	103	103
3	Detroit City Gas 6s	101	101	101
182	Detroit Edis 6s wi	102¼	102	102
50	Fed Ld Bk 4½s wi	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1	Galena Sig Oil 7s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5	General Asphalt 8s	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	Grand Trunk 6½s	105⅝	105	105
1	Gulf Oil 5s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
9	Hock Valley 6s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6	Hood Rub 7s	99	99	99
1	Inter R T 8s '22	97	97	97
13	do 8s ctf	96½	96½	96½
5	Kas G & E 6s	97¼	97	97
8	Kas City P & L 5s	90⅝	90½	90⅝
2	Kennecott Cop 7s	105	105	105
8	Laclede Gas 7s	101¼	101	101
8	Louisv Gas & El 5s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
6	Mo Pac 6s D	98½	98	98
5	Nat Acme 7½s	94⅝	94½	94½
10	Nat Leather 8s	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	NY NH & H 7s	81	81	81
4	Ohio Power 5s	90⅞	90	90⅞
1	Penn Pow & Lt 5s	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
4	Pub Svc of NJ 7s	103½	103½	103½
12	Robt Gair 7s	98⅝	98	98⅝
5	Sears Roeb 7s '23	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
7	Sheff Farms 6½s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4	Sowest Bell Tel 7s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3	SO NY 7s 1925	104	104	104
2	SO NY 7s 1927	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1	SO NY 7s 1928	107	107	107
1	SO NY 6½s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3	Sun Oil 7s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5	Swift & Co 7s 1931	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
15	Swift & Co 5s	93½	93½	93⅝
9	Un Oil Prod 8s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
95	Dunlap T & R 7s wi	97	95⅝	96⅞
4	So Cal Edison 5s	93	93	93
	FOREIGN BONDS			
15	Argentine 7s 1923	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
36	King Neth 6s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5	NY NH Fr 7s	68	68	68
1	Rep Peru 8s	97½	97½	97½
21	Russian 6½s ctfs	10	10	10
12	Russian 5½s ctfs	9¼	9¼	9¼
16	Swiss 5½s	103¼	103	103
20	U S Mex 4s	39	38½	39

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:25 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Dec.19	Last Dec.18
Ahmeek	57½	57½	57½	57½	58¼
Allouez	23½	24	23½	24	23
Am Ag Ch pfd	59	59	59	59	60
Am Pneu	3	3	3	3	2¾
do pfd	18	18	18	18	18
Am T & T	125¼	125⅜	125	125¼	125¼
Am Wool pfd	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	110
Amoskeag	117	117¼	117	117	119
Anaconda	50½	50½	50½	50½	50¾
Arcadian	3	3	3	3	3
Ariz Com	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Atl Gulf	21½	21½	21½	21½	..
Bos Elev	83	83	83	83	83
do pfd	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
do 1st pfd	119	119	119	119	119
do 2d pfd	102½	102¼	102¼	102½	102¼
Bos & Alb	146	146	145	145	146
Bos & Maine	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
do pfd A	30	30	30	30	30
Cal & Ariz	57	57	56	56	58
Carson Hill	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
Connor J T	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅞
Cop Range	37	37½	37	37½	37
Davis Daly	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
East Butte	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
Eastern Mfg	7½	7½	7½	7½	7⅜
Eastern S S	83½	84	83½	84	84
E Mass ctf	37¼	37¼	37	37	37¼
East Mass Ry	21	21	21	21	20½
do pf	68¾	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	..
do pf A	39	39	37½	39	..
do pf B	58	58⅝	58	58⅝	..
Elder Mfg Co	9	9	9	9	..
Edison Elec	170⅝	171	170⅝	170⅝	171
do rts	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛
Galv-Hous El	28½	28½	28	28	..
Gardner	10	10⅛	10	10¼	..
Gen Elec Sp	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	10⅞
Gray & Davis	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	..
Hancock	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Helvetia	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95
Hood Rubber	48½	49	48½	48½	48⅝
Int Products	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾	2
do pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	7¼
Island Creek	108¼	108¾	107½	108	108½
do pf	96	96	95½	95½	95½
Isle Royale	22	22½	22	22	22
Keweenaw	1	1	1	1	1½
Leow's Theat	10½	10½	10½	10½	10⅝
Libby McNeil	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
Me Cent pf	82	82	82	82	..
Mass Gas	86½	86½	86	86	86½
do pf	70	70½	70	70½	70½
May Oil	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
Mergenthaler	179	179	179	179	180
Mex Invest	12	12	12	12	12
Mills Riv Pw	27½	27½	27	27	27½
do pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½
Mohawk	59	59	58½	57½	58
Nat Leather	7⅞	7⅞	7	7⅞	7
N E Tel	120	120	120	120	120
Nipissing	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
North Butte	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9
NY NH & H	20⅞	20⅞	20½	20½	20⅞
Old Domin	18½	19	18½	18	18
Orpheum Cir	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅞
Park City	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Pacific Mills	180¼	181½	180¼	181	181
Pond Creek	24¾	27⅞	24¾	26¼	24
Quincy Min	36	36½	35½	36½	35
Seneca	8	8	8	8	8
Shannon	.80	.80	.80	.80	.60
Simms Mag	1	1	1	1	..
St Mary's Ld	40½	40½	40½	40½	40
*Supp Copper	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	1⅛
Swift & Co	106¼	106⅜	106	106¼	106
Swift Inter	19	19	18⅞	19	19
So Lake	.25	.25	.25	.25	..
Torrington	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	44
Tuolumne	.55	.55	.55	.55	.65
*Un Shoe	42⅜	42⅜	42¼	42⅜	42⅝
*Un Shoe pf	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
U S Smelt pf	48	48	47½	48	47½
U S Steel	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	107
Utah Apex	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
Vt & Mass	94	94	94	94	96
Ventura Oil	27⅛	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	27
Victoria	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
Waldorf Sys	33⅜	34	33⅜	34	33⅝
Walworth	12	12	12	12	11⅞
Wal Watch	4½	4½	4½	4½	5
Wal Watch pf	14	14	14	14	13½
Warren Bros	28½	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	28
War Bros pf	35	35	35	35	36
Wickwire	11½	11½	11½	11½	..
LIBERTY BONDS					
Lib 3½s	100.34	100.34	100.34	100.34	100.34
2d 4¼s	98.04	98.04	98.04	98.04	98.04
3rd 4¼s	98.64	98.72	98.64	98.64	98.64
4th 4¼s	98.34	98.64	98.34	98.34	98.60
Victory 4¾s	100.24	100.24	100.24	100.24	100.14
OTHER BONDS					
Atl Gulf 5s	54¼	54¼	53½	53½	55¼
Alaska B 6s	7½	7½	7½	7½	..
Hood Rub 7s	99	99½	99	99½	99¼
N E Tel 5s	98	98	97¾	97¾	..
War Bros 7½s	107	107	107	107	107

STEEL MERGER MAY YET COME ABOUT

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 19—Talk of a merger of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company and the Brier Hill Steel Company, two of the largest independent steel companies in the country were revived today, with the news that prominent stockholders of the two concerns had reopened negotiations.

GAS COMPANY REDUCES PAR

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Stockholders of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company today approved a proposal to chance the present authorized $1,000,000 common stock of $100 par value to 40,000 shares of no par and to exchange the present common at the rate of four shares of the new stock for one of the old. No change was made in the present 8 per cent preferred dividend.

ROAD'S TRAFFIC GAINS

CHICAGO, Dec. 19—The Chicago Great Western Railroad is handling an increased tonnage, car loadings for the two weeks in December having been 10 per cent above a year ago. Net earnings in November were $143,600 greater than in 1921, and the two weeks in December showed an increase of $111,700.

VOLUME OF BUILDING

CHICAGO, Dec. 19—American Contractor's reports from 202 cities show permits in November were 53,372, compared with 43,252 last year, and the total valuation is $212,252,108, or 43 per cent increase. October returns from 204 cities showed $214,978,138, or 21 per cent increase. Only in 1915 and 1922 did November overshadow October.

EXPORT OIL CHEAPER

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—The Standard Oil Company of New York today reduced the price of petroleum for export half a cent a gallon, making refined in cases 16.50c.

PLOW WORKS REPORT

The J. I. Case Plow Works Company for the year ended Sept. 30, 1922, reports a deficit of $1,340,648 after interest and depreciation. The previous report covered 15 months ended Sept. 30, 1921, and showed a deficit of $2,985,794.

GREATER FIELD FOR BANKERS ASSOCIATION

President of Organization Tells Pittsburgh Bankers of Plans for Expanding Work

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 19—Plans for broadening the work of the American Bankers Association as an institution of service for the whole people rather than merely for the specialized field of banking, were outlined here last night by John H. Puelicher in an address at a dinner given him by Pittsburgh bankers as president of the American Bankers Association.

Mr. Puelicher told of the recent meetings of the Administrative Committee of the association at Washington, D. C., during which contacts were established with government officials for the purpose of placing at their disposal such facilities of the organization as might be helpful to them and conducive to public welfare in their work.

Economic Betterment Sought

"Just as the prosperity of the individual bank," Mr. Puelicher said, "is built on the progress of its community, so the prosperity of banking is founded on the economic betterment of the nation. It is a narrow view of the American Bankers' Association and its work to look upon it as an organization to serve only the interests of banks.

"It is a fact that banks serve themselves best by serving others first. To state the case in extreme but absolutely true terms—banks do more for their own prosperity by aiding the development of efficient methods of farm production and finance than by foreclosing mortgages.

"They do more for themselves in the promotion of sound reciprocal trade than in speculating in foreign exchange. They do far, far more for themselves through the inculcation of sound money principles than in participating in the profits of credit and currency inflation. In other words, what is best for the country is best for the banker. There is no such thing as detaching the interests of banking from the interests of the people.

New Commissions Formed

"Therefore, within itself the association has set up such bodies as the agricultural commission to study and promote the development of farm prosperity. It has set up the commerce and marine commission to aid in ascertaining the sound principles of America's world business position in this era of the greatest international problems that ever confronted the human mind.

"It has set up the economic policy commission to give thought and counsel in regard to problems of domestic political economy, such as the preservation of sound money. It also maintains the public education committee to stimulate a wider familiarity with sound business principles. These and other activities the association supports in behalf not only of banking but of the general welfare."

INVESTIGATION OF WOOL FRAUD CASES IS BEING RENEWED

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (Special)—Special Treasury agents have renewed their investigations into the wool fraud cases which were unearthed at this port last February and in which a large Philadelphia manufacturer was named. Difficulty in securing information relating to the heavy shipments of wool from South America, involved in these cases, is responsible for the long delay in bringing the cases to trial, it was stated by customs officials here. This has created a situation, it is understood, where the Treasury authorities are contemplating invoking that part of the Tariff Act of 1922, compelling importers to submit their books to government investigators for examination.

Early last February the appraising officers at this port detected that bales of wool, apparently containing wools of a low grade, held wool of a much better and higher grade after the outside covering had been removed. Wool was then seized valued at approximately $1,000,000 and thousands of bales, awaiting final disposition of the issue, are now stored in the army base buildings in Brooklyn.

BRITISH CAPITAL ISSUES DECREASE

British capital issues showed a decided falling off in November, being £9,744,309, compared with £25,330,678 in October and £18,500,630 in November, 1921.

The most interesting development of the month was the marked growth in foreign issues, which for 11 months of 1922 totaled £57,211,000, compared with £24,391,000 and £11,367,000 for 1921 and 1920. Loans to British possessions have fallen from 11 months' total last year of £55,725,000 to £39,325,000 this year. But loans to India and Ceylon have increased to £36,079,000, compared with £19,625,000 for 1921 and £3,296,000 for 1920.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
America	216	222	Fifth Nat	195	205
Am Exch	290	300	First Nat	1215	1230
Battery	135	145	Garfield Nat	240	...
Bowery	425	...	Gotham	180	187
Bry't Park	155	165	Greenwich	265	...
B'way Cen	...	145	Harriman	375	385
Bronx Boro	125	...	Hanover	660	685
Bronx Nat	155	...	Irving	242	246
Butch & D	130	140	Industrial	195	205
Cen Merc	210	...	Im & Trad	605	...
Chase	338	345	Manhat Co	145	152
Chat & P	255	260	Mech & M	408	413
Chelsea Ex	100	110	Mutual	300	...
Chemical	535	545	Nat Amer	...	150
City	333	340	New Neth	125	135
Coal & Iron	215	225	Pacific	300	...
Colonial	325	...	Park	445	455
Columbia	220	240	Public	330	345
Commerce	297	303	Seaboard	335	345
C'm-wealth	215	...	Standard	280	300
Continental	130	140	State	345	365
Corn Exch	435	445	23d Ward	250	...
Cosmop'tan	95	...	Unit States	162	...
East River	175	...	Wash Hts	210	...
Fifth Ave	1050	...	Yorkville	500	...

FRENCH MARKET HOLDS STRENGTH, PRICES RISING

PARIS, Dec. 18—Despite approach of the year-end, money has been plentiful, day to day settlement on the Bourse being made at about 4¼ per cent. Rentes remain firm, and Russian issues were active, with reported demands from America. The market is freed from fears and alarms until the premiers meet again Jan. 2, and underlying strength, based on the economic recovery, which remained with it throughout the recent exchange collapse and Turkish and reparations crises, still characterizes the market's mood.

Returns of revenue from indirect taxation and monopolies in November again make a record deficit below estimates in contrast with October, when for the first time in the current year there was an excess. It is evident now that receipts for the whole year will be about 900,000,000 francs below the budget.

The Chamber of Deputies approved a bill authorizing prefects to fix the price of flour, the price of bread being already controlled by the authorities. This is an immediate result of the strike, in Paris, of master bakers. It is argued in some quarters that the price of wheat also should be logically controlled, but agricultural interests are too strong in Parliament to admit of such a step. All wholesale food prices show a tendency to rise, but the increase in prices of raw materials is much more marked.

NOVEMBER COTTON SPINNING SHOWS MORE ACTIVITY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—Cotton spinning during November showed increased activity, the number of active spindle hours being 420,000,000 more than in October.

Active spindle hours for November totaled 8,710,224,794, or an average of 234 hours per spindle in place, compared with 8,289,885,446, or an average of 223 hours per spindle in place for October.

Spinning spindles in place Nov. 30 numbered 37,175,233, of which 34,664,630 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 37,128,659 in place Oct. 31, and 33,859,076 operated at some time during October.

The average number of spindles operated during November, based on activity for 8.74 hours per working day, was 39,469,039, or at 106.2 per cent of capacity, compared with 36,834,931 or at 99.2 per cent of capacity during October.

IOWA'S WOOL FUTURE ROSEATE

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 18—Iowa wool growers have every reason to feel encouraged over the outlook in their industry at the present time, since their branch of the farming business has shown a wonderful recovery, and prices are much higher now than they were a year ago, according to L. A Andrew, president of the Iowa Farm Credit Corporation, in an address before the annual convention of the Iowa Fleece Wool Growers' Association.

In speaking of the financial situation among the farmers at this time, Mr. Andrew declared that millions of dollars of indebtedness have been paid back, and the financial problems of the farmers are being alleviated.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Quoted by Stone & Webster

	Bid	Asked
Abington & Rockland Capital	135	..
Baton Rouge Elec. Co. pfd	83	..
Blackstone Valley Gas & Elec. Co. pfd	97	..
do com. (par $50)	76	78
Cape Breton Elec. Co. Ltd. pfd	60	..
do com	10	..
Central Miss. Valley Elec. Prop. pfd	75	78
do com	10	..
Columbus Elec. & Power Co. 1st pfd	101	..
do 2d pfd	89	..
do com	92	..
Connecticut Power Co. pfd	94	..
Eastern Texas Elec. Co. pfd	81	84
do com	92	..
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of Brockton Capital	182	..
El Paso Elec. Co. pfd	85	..
do com	124	127
Fall River Gas Works Co. Capital	210	..
Galveston-Houston Elec. Co. pf	69	72
do com	29	32
Haverhill Gas Light Co. Capital (par $50)	84	..
Houghton Co. Elec. Light Co. pfd (par $25)	18	20
do com (par $25)	10	12
Jacksonville Traction Co. pfd.	37	..
Lowell Elec. Light Corp. Capital	182	..
Miss. River Power Co. pfd	81½	83½
do com	27	28½
Northern Texas Elec. Co. pfd.	81	84
do com	82	85
Nova Scotia Tramways & Power Co. pfd	37	..
Public Service Investment Co. pfd	83	85
do com	100	..
Puget Sound Power & Light Co. prior	103	105
do pfd	82	85
do com	53	56
Railway & Light Securities Co. pfd	85	..
do com	77	..
Savannah Electric & Power Co. deb	99½	102
do pfd	67	70
do com	12	15
Sierra Pacific Elec. Co. pfd	74	77
do com	5	7
Tampa Elec. Co. Capital	136	136

FOREIGN SECURITIES

(Quoted by Shawmut Corp. of Boston)

Issue—	Rate	Due	Bid	Asked
Arg Loan '09 (£20)	5	1945	74¼	75¼
do (£100)	5	1945	76¼	77¼
Arg Cedulas Ser 7 & 8	6	*	345	355
do Ser 9 and 10	6	*	346	357
Belgian Prem '20	5	*	63	66
do (Rest) '19	5	1934	58	62
Brazil '83	4½	*	44	45
do '89	4	*	39	40
do '03	5	*	58	60
do '13	5	*	47¾	48½
Brit Victory '19	4	*	81	83
do Fund '19	4	1960	78¾	80¾
do Natl W B	5	1927	98	100
do	5	1929	98	100
Brit Consols	2½	Opt.	50¼	52¼
B Aires (Prov) '15	5	*	60	62
do '06	3½	*	44¼	45¼
Chile Ced Cajas	8ms	*	125	130
do '11 (1st)	5	*	67¼	69¼
Costa Rica '11	5	*	58	61
Copenhagen City '01	4	*	77½	79½
French Govt Vict '16	5	1931	56	57½
do Prem '20	5	*	64	66½
do '20	6	1930	64½	66½
do '17	4	1943	46	47½
Italy Govt Consols	5	1931	43	44
do 5-Year Treasy	5	1926	49½	50¾
Japan '07	5	1947	76¼	77¼
Norway '02	3½	1962	57	58¼
Cent Pacific (Europ)	4	1946	69	69¾
Chi M & St P (Europ)		1925	65¼	65¾
N Y, N H & H R R	7	1925	77¼	78½
Midi R R '20	6	*	64½	66½
Paris-Orleans R R '20	6	*	64½	66½

*Draw.

Redfield Proctor

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Governor-elect of Vermont, who will take his seat next January, is vice-president of the Vermont Marble Company at Proctor, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the world, employing 2000 men. His father, the late United States Senator Redfield Proctor, founded the company. Redfield Proctor is the third member of the family to be honored with the gubernatorial chair, his brother, Fletcher D. Proctor, and the late Senator having held the office.

Redfield Proctor is a native of Proctor, Vt., where he attended the public schools. He studied at the Friends School, Washington, D. C., and graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1902. On leaving college he entered the employ of the Vermont Marble Company as assistant superintendent, and has been with the company ever since.

He is president and a director of the Proctor Trust Company. He has been trustee and president of the village of Proctor, and represented his town in the state Legislature of 1912, having been a member of the committees on ways and means and state schools. He again went to the Legislature in 1915 and headed the banks, appropriations and rules committees. He went to the state Senate from Rutland County in 1917 and was chairman of the finance and a member of the banking, appropriations and ways and means committees.

In March, 1917, he was chosen chairman of the Vermont chapter, American Red Cross, taking an active part in organization of the work in Vermont. He resigned to become a captain in the Engineers Corps and remained in the army from August, 1917, until Jan. 11, 1919.

In 1920, he was elected a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago. He was state treasurer of the American Legion, 1919-20, and commander of Proctor Post, 1921. He belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and Vermont Society of Engineers.

STOCK DIVIDEND DECLARATIONS

Daily Grist of New Disbursements—100 Per Cent Capital Increases Common

Stock dividend declarations are becoming as common these days as the announcement of the regular cash disbursements to security holders. Not a day passes without its grist of a dozen or more notices, telling of the onslaught on surpluses and the building up of capital structure.

The following are recent additions to the ever-lengthening list:

The directors of the Union Cotton Manufacturing Company, Fall River, Mass., have recommended a stock dividend of 50 per cent, increasing the capitalization from $1,200,000 to $1,800,000, and the number of shares from 12,000 to 18,000. A meeting of stockholders will be held Dec. 28 to ratify the action.

Directors of All America Cables, Inc., declared a stock dividend of 20 per cent and a cash dividend of $1.50 a share. This will put the new stock on a $6 basis as compared with the $7 rate for the old.

Stockholders of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, Honolulu, Hawaii, have approved a 58 per cent stock dividend and an increase of the capital stock from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000.

In preparation for declaration of a stock dividend of 150 per cent in stock, holders of G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, at a special meeting voted to increase capital from $200,000 to $500,000.

Directors of Potomska Mills of New Bedford, Mass., recommended that capital stock be increased from $1,200,000 to $1,800,000, the new stock to be distributed as a 50 per cent stock dividend.

The directors of the Algonquin Printing Company of Fall River, Mass., have declared a cash dividend of $25 a share and recommend that the capital stock be increased from $500,000 to $1,000,000, the increase to be distributed as a stock dividend of 100 per cent.

The Manila Electric Corporation has declared a 40 per cent stock dividend, payable Dec. 28 to stock of record Dec. 22.

The stockholders of the Tamarack & Custer Consolidated Mining Company, Wallace, Ida., have voted to increase the capital stock of the corporation from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000 and requested the directors to declare a stock dividend of 166 per cent. The directors voted the dividend, payable Dec. 29 to stockholders of record Dec. 28.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Humble Oil & Refining Company, Houston, Tex., an auxiliary of the Standard Oil, here today, an increase of capital stock from $25,000,000 to $43,750,000 was voted. The increase is to be a stock dividend of 75 per cent, payable to stockholders of record Dec. 18.

Stockholders of Kilburn Mills, New Bedford, Mass., have voted to increase capital to $2,250,000 for the purpose of a stock dividend of 50 per cent.

Directors of the Taber Mill, New Bedford, Mass., declared a stock dividend of 33 1-3 per cent.

A meeting of the preferred and common stockholders of Saco-Lowell Shops is called for Dec. 28 for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of the company by the authorization of $2,643,800 par value new second preferred stock. Substantially the entire amount of the stock will be distributed as a 50 per cent stock dividend to common stockholders.

The Boston & Maine road is to build a new shop in Concord, N. H., for light repairs to locomotives, to cost $250,000.

BUFFALO GRAIN RECEIPTS EXCEED FORMER RECORDS

Total of 225,000,000 Bushels Handled This Season—Bulk From Canada

BUFFALO, Dec. 19 (Special)—Grain receipts at this port have broken all records during the lake navigation season which will come to a close the latter part of this week. By the time the steamers now in the harbor are unloaded more than 225,000,000 bushels of grain will have been handled by the elevators here and the total may be considerably in excess of that amount.

Vessels afloat in the inner and outer harbors hold more than 34,000,000 bushels, it is estimated.

Inability of the railroads to move the grain received here after the 1922 crop began to move down the lakes resulted in the all-water movement to tidewater points of a large part of this year's tonnage. During the last six weeks of the lake navigation season more than 24,000,000 bushels of grain were moved to Montreal by the small steamers which operate through the Welland Canal.

There was a very heavy movement by way of the New York State barge canal, the total moved in this manner having been estimated at close to 20,000,000 bushels in the same period.

Precautions have been taken to prevent a repetition of the marine disaster of last winter, in which more than 20 big freighters, many of them grain laden, were washed ashore when a 96-mile gale struck the outer harbor here. The steamers holding storage grain will be unloaded as quickly as there is room for the cargoes in the elevators in the Buffalo district. More than 80 per cent of the grain afloat here originated in Canadian fields, it is estimated.

Connecticut manufacturing concerns have declared more than $14,000,000 in stock dividends since Dec. 1.

SHOE BUSINESS GENERALLY HAS ROSY OUTLOOK

Wholesale Buyers Cautious but Fundamental Situation Strong—Leather Moves Well

Wholesale buyers of footwear display caution, which may continue when they visit the Boston shoe market next month to make purchases for the coming spring season.

The most direct cause of this caution may be attributed to the decadence of the boom which began in the hide and leather markets last August.

The shoe business as a whole has improved, but wholesalers are inclined to be a trifle skeptical concerning the rosy predictions so commonly expressed. Therefore, despite the better tone to the market it is obvious that buying for the future will be conservative and confined to lines having style, quality and service, with prices inviting to ultimate consumers.

Favorable Factors

Not for years has the Boston shoe market held so many favorable possibilities to those having the patience to search them out. The current season presents a lack of uniformity in specialized grades easily observed in quotations.

Reports from the west display smart business activity. Stormy weather and low temperatures have created a demand for winter footwear seldom equaled so early in the season. Factories not experiencing strikes are running nearly at capacity with enough business booked to continue into the New Year without abatement.

Shoe factories in the cotton belt are also active. Large crops assure a large circulation of money, and henco bright prospects for a good demand for footwear.

Speaking generally, the shoe trade is on the verge of a prosperous season.

Leather Affairs

Although the current month is proverbial for lack of business activity, conditions in the leather markets are fairly satisfactory. Prices are very strong on popular grades but weak on tannages which have not the buoyancy which even an ordinary demand gives. Prominent tanners realize that the late drop in hides will make new business run a bit hard because their prices have not been on a replacement basis for two years or more, and buyers' expectation of a slump in quotations cannot be fully realized.

There is a daily outgo of sole leather but it is mostly on back orders and immediate sales for small lots. Quotations on union sole leather are unchanged despite the falling off in hide prices. Union offal is slow of sale at present but tanners are not forcing the sale of it by offering under market rates.

Oak sole leather is having a fair call for the top grades, but the principal shipments are on orders previously booked.

It appears that buyers expecting a sharp drop in quotations are likely to be disappointed because tanners claim that prices have not been on a level with those of hides for the last 12 months; at least, no changes were noted last week.

The sales of oak offal have dropped off, but tanners report an underlying desire to obtain stock by buyers, who, however, may restrain themselves until the new year.

All things considered, there is a fair movement in side upper leather for early deliveries. The call for medium and low grades of colored and black chrome sides is more than fair, and that for bark and combination tanned sides, also the lower grades of elk, is comparatively remarkable.

The demand for the buck finishes might be called active because it is marked for a good call the coming spring. Gray is the leading color thus far, although the trade may change to some other without warning.

In another week reliable quotations are expected, but at present prices mean little.

Calf Skin Market

Calf skin tanners are waiting for something to turn up in the way of new business. A good demand for plump skins is admitted, also there is a fair call for the medium weights suitable for boys' shoes, but business on light skins is "draggy." The drop in raw skins has made buyers cautious in contracting for the future, nevertheless, quotations are unchanged although offers for sizable lots might be entertained. For the present, at least, it is a buyers' market but the outlook is too encouraging for tanners to sacrifice opportunities.

Patent leather tanners are having dull trading but are still shipping stock on unfilled orders. The coming season holds excellent prospects, therefore, prices are firm. Boston and Philadelphia tanners are having more or less local trade, and are arranging for the big demand after Jan. 1. Chicago dealers are likewise situated, buyers keeping in touch with the market though inclined to be "bearish." Quotations are about the same as listed for the last 60 days, but the next two weeks may show advances on the fine and medium grades.

Kid Sales Light

Glazed kid tanners in Boston report that immediate sales are light, but conditions point to a brisk trade on its way. The steady inquiry for plump skins by makers of men's shoes indicates an improving demand for grades of that sort. Philadelphia and Wilmington tanners are extremely optimistic and consider a large business for the coming spring already assured. Under this spell of temporary dullness, however, some tanners have attempted to force matters by granting concessions on accumulated grades, with no result excepting to cause all buyers to doubt the stability of prices in any of the grades. To dissipate that deduction it might be said that a small lot of fine selected black kid was sold at $1 a foot last week.

There is an abundance of kid on hand at prices to suit all buyers, but the future prospects are too good for any drastic drop in quotations unless it be on some particular grade not in demand.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (Special)—Importers of sugar from Canada, which sugar was imported from Canada in a raw state and after undergoing a refining process in Canada was shipped to the United States, received a setback from the Board of United States General Appraisers today when that tribunal held that the Cuban Reciprocity Treaty of Dec. 11, 1902, did not apply to shipments of that nature. The importers, including Chicago and Detroit merchants, contended for a 20 per cent reduction from the regularly assessed duty under the provisions of the Cuban treaty. This is denied by the board because the sugar in question entered into the commerce of Canada. This decision overrules protests of the Ernest E. Marks Company, Wakem & McLaughlin, the American Shipping Company, G. W. Sheldon & Co., S. Moon & Co., the Central Sugar Company, the J. F. Campbell Company, and the Warner Brokerage Company of Chicago, and F. W. Myers & Co. of Detroit.

Sustaining a protest of the Taiyo Trading Company of Chicago, the customs board finds that Miyaka vases imported from Japan were erroneously classified as decorated earthenware. The collector's assessment at 55 per cent is reduced to 40 per cent ad valorem. In a similar ruling the board reduces the duty from 50 to 40 per cent ad valorem on semi-porcelain earthenware imported by G. W. Sheldon & Co. of Chicago.

Morimura Brothers, Inc., win before the general appraisers in a decision reducing the duty on imported wooden novelties, such as candy boxes, etc. These articles were classified as toys, and duty imposed at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 342, tariff act of 1913. They should have been assessed at 15 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 176, the board rules.

CALIFORNIA RICE OUTPUT INCREASES

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 12 (Special Correspondence)—The harvest of California's rice crop in the Sacramento Valley shows a 20 per cent increase over 1921, according to local grain dealers. Rice-raising is becoming firmly established.

California growers are finding a ready market for the rice in Japan, where it can be sold at a profit after transportation and tariff charges. The type of rice grown in the Sacramento Valley is identical to that grown in Japan. The kernel is short and full, easily distinguishable from the smaller and slender variety grown in Louisiana and the southeastern states.

CHICAGO CLEARINGS

CHICAGO, Dec. 18 — Chicago bank clearings last week totaled $588,000,000, an increase of $22,200,000 as compared with the preceding week and also a gain of $65,500,000 over the corresponding week last year.

Balances last week totaled $42,000,000, a decease of $7,000,000 from the preceding week, but an increase of $4,400,000 over the corresponding week in 1921.

The figures for the week day by day, follow:

	Clearings	Balances
Monday	$90,800,000	$6,300,000
Tuesday	106,100,000	7,500,000
Wednesday	98,100,000	6,800,000
Wednesday	98,100,000	6,800,000
Thursday	95,300,000	6,300,000
Friday	94,900,000	7,400,000
Saturday	102,800,000	7,700,000
Total for week	$588,000,000	$42,000,000
Cor wk last year	522,500,000	37,600,000

NEW SUGAR CROP

The central Florida mill of the Punta Alegre Sugar Company has begun grinding cane of the new crop. Central Punta San Juan is preparing to start soon. About 30 mills all told are now grinding on the island.

FRENCH FINANCES IN NOVEMBER WERE SOMEWHAT BETTER

Note Circulation Shows Good Decrease—Tax Returns Exceed Budget Estimate

For the first time this year, indirect tax and monopoly returns in France exceeded budget estimates during October, says Commercial Attaché Chester Lloyd Jones in a cable to the United States Department of Commerce. Note circulation, which increased 1,000,000,000 francs in September, was reduced by 700,000,000 francs in October, and by a similar amount in November.

Wholesale and retail prices are higher. Bourse operations have been very irregular, being influenced by Near East developments and Government proposals for an increase in the transfer tax on bearer securities.

Issues of stock during October increased sharply over September totals, while bonds declined.

Steel Output Larger

Production of iron and steel is increasing, with general conditions improved and prices firm. However, the shortage of coke supplies is causing some concern, as German deliveries were considerably below expectations during November, and stocks are low.

Coal production during October showed an increase over the September output. French mines are active, but are not accepting orders for delivery before Jan. 1. With the strengthening of the franc, purchases of British coal have been resumed.

General conditions in cotton spinning plants are good in spite of price and exchange fluctuations. Combed wool markets are quieter, but manufacturers are active, and some shortage of labor is experienced. Both cotton and woolen cloth markets are calm. The silk industry has been embarrassed by the effect of exchange variation on foreign markets. The ribbon industry is suffering from German competition abroad.

Leather Industry Outlook

The outlook in the leather industry is generally less favorable, although the present activity is satisfactory, due to orders on hand. A moderate increase in shoe prices is expected, and there is a growing agitation for closer co-operation by the trade to determine business policies.

The lumber market is now dull, but French firms show an interest in establishing American connections for future business. The wood pulp market is firm, with prices higher than during October. With the approach of winter, building operations are slackening, but builders' hardware is in active demand.

As the active season for fertilizers approaches, a strengthening of the market is evident. Bidders for nitrates are holding off, but stocks and visible supplies are insufficient for the season's demand, and a rise in prices is expected.

WINTER WHEAT SOWN THIS FALL LESS THAN 1921

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 — Winter wheat was sown this fall on 46,069,000 acres, or 3.2 per cent less than the revised estimated area sown in the fall of 1921, which was 47,611,000 acres, the Department of Agriculture announced today. The condition of winter wheat on Dec. 1 was 79.5 per cent of normal, compared with 76.0 a year ago, 87.5 in 1920, and 87.9 the 10-year Dec. 1 average condition.

The area sown to rye this fall was 5,508,000 acres, or 11.3 per cent less than the revised estimated area sown in the fall of 1921, which was 6,210,000 acres. The condition of the crop on Dec. 1, was 84.3 per cent of a normal, compared with 92.2 a year ago, 90.5 in 1920, and 90.8 the 10-year Dec. 1 average.

DETROIT EDISON COMPANY

More than 82 per cent of the Detroit Edison Company's 10-year 6 per cent convertible debentures offered to stockholders of record Nov. 20, 1922, was taken by shareholders up to the close of business Dec. 15. The total to be issued was $6,836,800 and the amount subscribed for at par was $5,643,600.

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY
BOSTON
PREFERRED STOCK

The regularly quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable January 1, 1923, to preferred stockholders of record December 26, 1922. Checks will be mailed. WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer.

Bonds of the highest grade

Harris, Forbes & Co
Incorporated
24 Federal St Boston

Harris, Forbes & Co
56 William St.
New York

Harris Trust & Savings Bank
Bond Department
Chicago

Adirondack Power & Light Corporation

First and Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Series of 5½s due 1950

The Company, at the center of a group of power companys making possible the economical exchange of power, has hydro-electric plants on the Mohawk and Upper Hudson Rivers and a new steam plant at Amsterdam furnishing electric energy to the densely populated, intensely industrialized valleys of these rivers.

The General Electric Company has large interests as a stockholder and is actively identified with the management of the Company.

Net Earnings over twice annual bond interest.

Price 96.625 and interest Yielding about 5.75%

Coffin & Burr
Incorporated
60 State St., Boston
Tel. Congress 2800

COTTON GOODS PRICES REBOUND TO PEAK LEVELS

Market Appears Sensitive to Moderate Buying—Raw Cotton Position Strong

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 19 (Special)—Some slight renewal of buying in primary cotton goods markets has caused prices on many lines to snap back to the peak levels reached several weeks ago, and the market again became very "bullish," despite the fact that the actual trading did not extend into very large volume.

Selling from second hands is still in evidence on some constructions, but the lower levels at which these resale lots were moving were soon forgotten during the last three or four days, when the market grew suddenly stronger.

Raw Cotton Position

The publication of the final cotton crop estimate served to settle all doubts as to whether raw cotton prices would continue to rule high during the rest of the present crop year and the well sold position of the mills compelled gray goods buyers to abandon all hope of much lower gray goods levels.

Those who were unable to provide for their requirements from the limited odd-lot offerings in second-hand circles, had no choice but to turn to the producers and meet the quotations there, and some of them this week have been hastening to do so lest they should be unable to get the deliveries they needed if they waited longer before covering.

According to gossip, bag manufacturers have had an unusually active season and have cut up far more than their usual yardage to meet the heavy demand from agricultural and building trades lines. They have bought liberally in the gray goods markets already, but many of them say that the unusually heavy demands made upon them have already put them in the position of having to go into the market again very soon for additional yardage.

Printers have also been more or less active and the stiffening of the market during the last few days has been directly attributed to the buying of a few of the large printers who had not been able previously to fill their requirements for the approaching season.

Print Goods Feature

Wide and narrow print cloth constructions seem to lead the market, although brown sheetings are also very strong and active. Fall River, (Mass.), reports sales of approximately 80,000 pieces and the business passing elsewhere probably did not extend much beyond twice this figure during the last week. Standard 38½-inch 64 by 60s went back to 10 cents though 9⅝ cents and 9¾ cents was not unusual less than 10 days ago. Other constructions followed this one upward, although in many instances the advance was not so rapid.

Sateens and other constructions used in the garment trades have been very strong, but fine goods made from combed yarns has continued rather sluggish, although inquiry showed some signs of improvement. In this division of the market second hand selling was still holding values down, and the trading had not yet reached a volume sufficient to clean up the re-sale lots available, although mills were still holding firmly to the same price levels quoted two weeks ago being well able to stand their ground because of having their output well covered by orders for the first four or five months of the new year.

Wage Raise Agitation

Formal demand for wage increases has already been made in Fall River and has received moral support from textile unions elsewhere. It is possible that the first skirmish may be in that city, but the movement as yet lacks the support of the labor organization, which comprises the bulk of the organized textile workers of Fall River. At present it is the United Textile Workers of America which is backing the wage agitation, and this organization has only a very small membership in Fall River.

Unless the movement extends to other United Textile Worker strongholds, or is backed by the United Federation of Textile Operatives, which numbers among its membership all but one or two of the Fall River textile unions, it is possible that the wage demands may fall flat, since the manufacturers up to the present time have shown no inclination even to discuss the subject, and are believed to be firmly opposed to the movement.

NASH STOCKHOLDERS VOTE APPROVAL OF RECAPITALIZATION

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 18—Stockholders of the Nash Motors Company, which is incorporated under the laws of Maryland, have voted approval of a recapitalization plan increasing the stock issues of the company. Under the new plan the company will have an authorized capitalization of 225,000 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock of $100 par value, and 300,000 shares of common stock, without par value. Provision is made for a sinking fund of 2 per cent for the retirement of the preferred stock.

There is at the present time outstanding 35,000 shares of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock which has been called for redemption at 110 on Feb. 1, 1923, and 54,600 shares of common stock without par.

FLAX CROP PROFITABLE

BROOKINGS, S. D., Dec. 19—Flax was the only major crop in South Dakota which, at market prices quoted Dec. 1, showed a profit to the farmers over and above the cost of production, according to statistics compiled by the State Department of Agriculture.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 19—Consols for money here today were 56, Grand Trunk ¼, De Beers 13, Rand Mines 3. Money 1¾ per cent. Discount rates—Short and three months' bills 2 7/16@⅝ per cent.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT DEPRESSES WHEAT MARKET

CHICAGO, Dec. 19—Wheat declined in price today during the early dealings, the chief factor being the bearish showing of the Government crop report.

The opening, which varied from ⅛c to ¾c lower, with May $1.24½@1.25 and July $1.15¼@1.15⅜, was followed by a substantial setback all around.

After opening ⅛c to ⅝c lower, May 74⅞c to 75⅛c, the corn market rallied a little, but then descended lower than before.

Oats opened unchanged to ⅜@½c off, May 47⅛, and later showed moderate losses throughout all deliveries.

Lower quotations on hogs weakened the provision market.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	5%	4¾%
Outside com'rc'l paper	5	5
Year money	5	5
Customers' com'l loans	5@5½	5@5½
Individual cus. cpl. l'ns	5½	5½

	Today	Yest'day
Bar silver in New York	62⅞c	62⅞c
Bar silver in London	30¾d	30½d
Mexican dollars	47⅞c	47¾c
Bar gold in London	88s 9d	88s 6d
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	⅞	⅞
Domestic bar silver	99⅝c	99⅝c

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote discount rates as follows:

	P.C.		P.C.
Boston	4	Chicago	4½
New York	4	St. Louis	4½
Philadelphia	4½	Kansas City	4½
Cleveland	4½	Minneapolis	4½
Richmond	4½	Dallas	4½
Atlanta	4½	San Francisco	4
Amsterdam	4	London	3
Athens	6½	Madrid	5½
Berlin	10	Paris	5
Bombay	6	Prague	5
Budapest	8	Rome	5½
Brussels	4½	Sofia	6½
Bucharest	6	Stockholm	4½
Calcutta	4	Swiss Bank	3½
Christiania	5	Tokyo	8
Copenhagen	5	Vienna	7
Helsingfors	9	Warsaw	7
Lisbon	7		

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.

Prime Eligible Banks—	
60@90 days	4 @4⅛%
30@60 days	4 @4⅛
Under 30 days	4 @4⅛
Less Known Banks—	
60@90 days	4⅛@4⅜
30@60 days	4⅛@4⅜
Under 30 days	4⅛@4⅜
Eligible Private Bankers—	
60@90 days	4⅛@4½
30@60 days	4⅛@4½
Under 30 days	4⅛@4½

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$67,000,000	$898,000,000
Year ago today	56,000,000	....
Balances	18,000,000	74,000,000
Exchgs. for week	14,000,000	....
F. R. bank credit	17,499,609	54,000,000

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency.

Sterling—	Current	Last previous	Parity
Demand	$4.63⅛	$4.64¼	$4.8648
Cables	4.63¾	4.64½	4.8648
Francs	.0749	.0742	.193
Guilders	.399	.4005	.402
Marks	.000163	.000152	.238
Lire	.0510½	.0510	.193
Swiss francs	.1894	.19	.193
Pesetas	.1576	.1580	.193
Belgian francs	.0690	.0680	.193
†Kronen (Aus)	.014½	.014	.2026
Sweden	.268	.2688	.268
Denmark	.2072	.2083	.268
Norway	.1902	.1903	.268
Greece	.0135	.012	.193
Argentina	.862	.862	.9648
†Poland	.055	.056	.2380
Hungary	.0004½	.0004⅜	.2030
Jugoslavia	.0027	.0028	.2030
Finland	.0253	.0253	.1930
Tzechoslov	.0295	.0293	.2026
Rumania	.0061	.0061	.1930
Portugal	.05	.05	$1.08
Shanghai	.71	.715	1.0832
Hong Kong	.53	.5325	.7800
Bombay	.31	.3095	.4866
Yokohama	.49	.4895	.4984
Brazil	.1220	.1215	....
Uruguay	.868	.8625	1.0342
Chile	.1270	.1265	.3650
*Calcutta	.31	.3095	....

* 1913 average 32.44 cts. per rupee.
† Cents a thousand.

FINANCIAL NOTES

President Zayas of Cuba has signed the call for bids on the $50,000,000 loan.

The Tzechoslovakian budget for 1923 shows a deficit of 540,000,000 crowns, or at par value, $109,620,000.

The Geological Institute of Berlin reports a gold discovery in Waldeck, one of the smaller German states.

Forty-eight industrial concerns allied with the textile industry have, within two months, increased the capital by stock dividends to the amount of $83,726,250.

The Boston & Albany road will soon begin the construction of a new station and office building at Springfield, Mass., to cost $4,000,000.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad has under consideration plans for the expenditure of about $15,000,000 on improvements and rolling stock.

Nearly 500 were given employment Monday by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, the largest number for any one day since the end of the strike.

The allied reparations commission received Saturday a German Treasury bond to the amount of 52,087,564 gold marks in settlement of the monthly payment, due Dec. 15.

Banks, corporations, or individuals seeking to collect their pre-war mark balances held with German banks must file their claims with the Department of State at Washington before Jan. 1, 1923.

The Texas Company renews for one year the contract with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit to supply lubricants for 112,000,000 car miles of surface, elevated, and subway equipment.

A new cotton and woolen mill, with 160,000 cotton spindles and 4000 looms, to cost $8,000,000, will be built north of San Francisco, to use California cotton exclusively and quantities of Nevada wool.

Trunk line railroads entering the port of New York are ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission to show cause why the unification of terminal facilities at that port should not proceed.

Extensive preparations to export grain from Black Sea ports in progress, with 2,000,000 poods estimated ready at Odessa and more than 1,000,000 at Novorossysk, where iron works are fitting 14 ships for the trade.

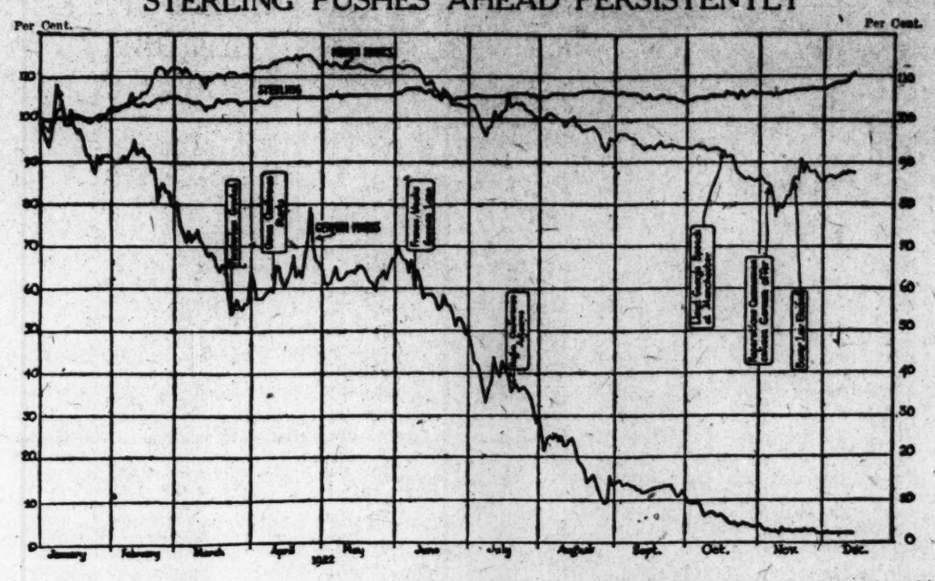
Great Britain exported 51,672,984 tons of coal in the first 10 months of 1922, larger than for any full year since 1914. The largest exports were to France, 10,803,734 tons, and the next largest to Germany, 7,100,684 tons.

A proposal that the 4½ per cent interest rate on United States war loans to Great Britain be modified is expected to come under consideration when the Anglo-American debt negotiations are resumed in the new year.

J. P. Morgan & Co. say that they informed the German Ambassador it was impossible to discuss or consider a loan to Germany unless and until the reparations question is settled. The statement was issued to refute "highly fantastic stories" recently circulated.

The Secretary of the United States Treasury estimates that "at the present time the United States holds from 45 per cent to 50 per cent of the world's stock of monetary gold, as compared with about 23 per cent prior to the outbreak of the war in 1914."

STERLING PUSHES AHEAD PERSISTENTLY



The recent accentuation of sterling's persistent rise is made clear in the chart above. A number of factors such as the slackening of Britain's autumn purchasing in the United States, its impressive demonstration of ability to make large payments on account of its debt to the United States Government, and the fall in the internal purchasing power of the dollar due to the rise in American commodity prices, have combined to create a condition favorable to sterling.

In addition, well-posted observers at London have mentioned a "special operation" of a non-Governmental character as being responsible for the sharp rally of the past week.

The chart also brings out the manner in which French francs have depreciated in sympathy with German marks since the project for an international loan for Germany failed last June.

A particularly sharp break in francs followed Lloyd George's electioneering speech at Manchester on Oct. 14. In this speech the then British Premier made several harsh references to France and made it appear that the Entente was in danger. A month later, when it became apparent that Bonar Law's Government would be returned to power and that England and France were more likely to work together in adjusting the reparations situation, the franc rallied sharply.

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RUSSIAN SOVIET DEVELOPING REAL BANKING SYSTEM

Realization That Financial Institutions Are Necessary Brings About Change

MOSCOW, Dec. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Nothing shows more clearly the breakdown of rigid Communism than the history of banking under the Soviet régime.

At the outset banks were simply eliminated from the economic scheme of things, but as it gradually dawned on the Soviet leaders that the only way to salvation lay in the direction of industrial reconstruction, a revival of banking became necessary. On the whole, while all the figures available are supplied by the Bolsheviki, this revival appears to have been successful beyond expectations, and though the fact does not seem to be appreciated abroad, it is probably now possible to talk of banking in Soviet Russia as a serious and solid institution.

The first bank to be founded under the new régime was the Russian State Bank. This concern, popularly known as "Gosbank," was founded in November, 1921, as a Government concern, with a capital of 2,000,000,000,000 Soviet rubles. It was speedily found that even this enormous, nominal capital was absurdly inadequate. After a period of groping, remedial measures were taken, which have proved salutary.

Grain Loan Successful

It was to the Russian State Bank that the conduct of the novel experiment, known as the Grain Loan, was intrusted. Although the operation was not immediately successful, it has amply justified itself since. The amount subscribed was 10,000,000 poods of grain at 380,000 rubles, equal to 3,800,000,000,000 rubles.

Under the guidance of a well known Swedish banking expert, Professor Gustave Cassel, of Stockholm University, the bank has made great strides of late. At his suggestion it is going to issue a new kind of currency note, called Chervonetz. This issue which will be fully covered by deposited securities will be in gold denominations and the Soviet authorities have expressed their intention of keeping the amount issued within the narrowest possible limits.

From this issue much is expected. It may be mentioned that whereas on Jan. 1, 1922, the coined gold reserve amounted according to the figures published by the Soviet authorities to 121,000 gold rubles in all, by Nov. 1, 1922, this coined gold reserve had risen to 783,000 gold rubles, and there had been created, in addition, a bullion reserve of 15 poods of gold bars and of silver bars to the market value of 200,000 gold rubles. In 1922, moreover, there was a considerable reserve of foreign currency and secured bills of exchange, not to mention large quantities of Soviet currency.

Many New Banks

A number of other banks have sprung up within the last 12 months. Of these one may be described as semi-official; the so-called "Poko" bank, the shares of which are mostly held by co-operative societies including, as chief holder, the "Centrosojus." It shows considerable activity as a trading concern, but its figures are naturally small compared with the State Bank.

Next comes a group of what may be described as semi-private banks. Of these the chief are the Credit Bank of Moscow, the South Eastern Bank (Rostoff), and the new Credit Bank of Petrograd. This latter is opening with a capital of 100,000,000,000 Soviet rubles, mostly by private subscription. Within this group falls the Bank for the Middle East, which is partly owned by the Soviet Government and partly by a German banking group; its object is the development of trade with Turkey, Turkestan and Persia. A Russian industrial bank is to open operations toward the end of the month with a share capital of 5,000,000 gold rubles, but as yet little is known of its constitution.

Two special concerns may be mentioned here though they are not general banking institutions: the Housing Banks of Moscow and of Petrograd. As their name indicates, their field of operations is limited to the giving of credits for building purposes. Housing and building guilds are the prime movers behind these banks, which as yet have hardly got going.

Soviet Control

These two banks are, either in whole or in part, controlled by the Soviet Government. There is also one bank which, to some extent at least, lays claim to being a private bank, although the Soviet has the right of appointing one representative on its board of directors and has subscribed some of the capital. This is the Russian Bank for Industry and Commerce, with a capital of 10,000,000 gold rubles, divided into 100,000 shares. The capital is mainly Swedish, and its prime mover is M. Olaf Ashberg of Stockholm. An American, Max May, is the head of its commercial department.

Other banking plans are in contemplation by the All-Russian Economic Committee, and these are, at present, awaiting the verdict of the recently appointed foreign banking advisers of the Soviet, chief among whom is Prof. Gustave Cassel. Three of these projects appear to have good prospects of realization: An all-Russian trading bank, mainly to facilitate internal trade; an agrarian bank, the scope of which is sufficiently indicated by its name; and what, in the draft plan, is called the "electro" bank. This last would be designed to serve the electrotechnical and engineering industries, and it is proposed that firms, Russian or foreign, subscribing to this bank, should receive Government concessions and privileges.

DIVIDENDS

State Street Trust Company of Boston declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Hupp Motor Car Company declared the regular quarterly 1¾ per cent preferred dividend, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Travelers Insurance Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, and an extra dividend of 16 per cent.

The Acme Road Machinery Company, New York, declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 26.

Directors of Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Jan. 31 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Humble Oil & Refining Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share on the old stock, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 18.

Aeolian Company, New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 20.

The Gulf Oil Company declared an initial dividend of 37½ cents a share on the new $25 par value stock, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Brooklyn Borough Gas Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 10 to stock of record Dec. 30.

New York Transportation Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 2.

The Barnet Leather Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 29.

Sterling Products declared a quarterly dividend of $1, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 12. Previously the company had been paying 75 cents quarterly.

The Julius Kayser Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of $2 a share on the preferred, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 29.

The Philadelphia & Western Railway declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

The Otis Elevator Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock and 1½ per cent on the preferred, both payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 30.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	Dec 19 1922	Nov 19 1922	Dec 20 1921
Wheat, No. 1 spring	1.50¾	1.45	1.57
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.48½	1.47½	1.27½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.94¼	.92	.65¾
Oats, No. 2 white	.57½	.56	.46
Flour, Minn. pat	7.75	7.75	7.50
Lard, prime	11.35	12.19	9.50
Pork, mess	28.00	29.50	24.50
Beef, family	17.50	15.50	14.50
Sugar, gran	7.10	6.90	5.10
Iron, No. 2 Phil	28.76	31.14	22.26
Silver	.62⅞	.64⅝	.66¾
Lead	7.10	1.00	4.70
Tin	33.375	36.375	33.00
Copper	14.50	13.875	13.75
Rubber, rib sm. shts	.27⅝	.24¼	.20½
Cotton, Mid Uplands	26.10	25.70	19.00
Steel billets, Potts	36.50	38.00	29.00
Print cloths	.07⅝	.07¾	.05¾
Zinc	7.45	7.60	5.225

STEWART-WARNER AFFAIRS

CHICAGO, Dec. 19—In a letter to stockholders, C. B. Smith, president of the Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation, reiterates there is every reason to believe the annual dividend will be $5 a share for 1923. Business in sight for the ensuing year exceeds estimates of officials, and the company has sufficient money in the treasury to pay a $5 annual dividend. It has no indebtedness other than current bills.

LONDON STOCK MARKET DISPLAYS HOLIDAY ASPECT

LONDON, Dec. 19—Generally markets on the stock exchange here today lacked snap and were without particular feature.

Turkish loans were easier in sympathy with the franc.

Gilt-edged issues, although quiet, were firm. There was light purchasing of home rails.

Dollar descriptions were neglected but steady. Argentine rails were dull, with a tendency downward.

Oil shares were easier and moved in a listless manner. Royal Dutch was 33½, Shell Transport & Trading 4⅛, and Mexican Eagle 2 7-16. Rubber shares were inactive but well maintained.

Kaffirs were idle and operations were professional. A more confident sentiment was noted in some industrials. Hudson Bay was 7⅝.

CONSIGNMENT OF BUTTER ON WAY FROM NEW ZEALAND

NEW YORK, Dec. 16—"Announcement that a big consignment of butter from the other side of the globe is now crossing the Pacific from New Zealand to New York, calls attention to the increasing detail in which the common products of the various sections of the world are now being interchanged," says today's Trade Record of the National City Bank. It continues:

"While we have been congratulating the American cow upon the fact that she has since the beginning of the war supplied a half billion dollars of her products for the foreign trade, we now find that the cows of other parts of the globe are quietly invading our own markets by unaccustomed routes and that they have sent us $120,000,000 of their products while we were sending $500,000,000 of our own dairy products to other markets, especially those of Europe.

"We sent $150,000,000 of butter, cheese, condensed milk, and other dairy products out of the country in 1919, and in the following year, 1920, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Canada, and certain European countries sent us $30,000,000 of the products of their dairy industries."

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET DISPLAYS UNEVEN STRENGTH

CHICAGO, Dec. 19—The live-stock market displayed uneven strength yesterday, with good steers steady to strong, hogs closing dull but at somewhat higher prices than the day before and with sheep and lambs lower.

Following are receipts, prices and conditions:

Cattle—Receipts, 23,000; beef steers uneven, strong to 15c higher; spots up 25c on better grades beef steers and desirable beef steers and desirable beef heifers closing weak; top matured steers, $11.50; best yearlings, $10.25; bulk native beef steers, $8.25@9.75; run included approximately 30 loads Canadian grassers, mostly in feeder flesh unsold at noon; canners, cutters, veal calves and stockers and feeders, steady to strong; bulls strong to 10c higher; bulk desirable veal calves to packers, around $9.50; choice selections to shippers upward to $10@10.50; desirable heavy bologna bulls, mostly $4.25@4.35.

Hogs—Receipts, 46,000; early market 15c to 20c higher, butchers closing dull, about half advance lost; bulk 210 to 270-pound butchers, $8.15@8.25; few late, $8.10; bulk 140 to 180-pound average, $8.25@8.30; top, $8.35; packing sows, $7.50@7.85; desirable pigs, $8.10@8.35; holdover liberal.

Sheep—Receipts, 19,000; fat lambs, 25c to 35c lower; top, $15.35 to city butchers, $15 to packers; bulk fat wooled lambs, $14.50@15; freshly clipped fed lambs, $12.75; fall shorn kind, $13@13.50; feeders active; best feeder lambs, $14.65; feeder ewes, $6.60; sheep, fully steady; heavy fat ewes, $5@6; $6.25 paid for some averaging 153 pounds; lighter weights, quotable up to $7.75; desirable aged wethers, $3.25.

DOLLAR'S FALL CAUSES STRANGE GERMAN SCENES

Public Flocks to Stores Expecting to Buy Much Needed Things Cheaply but Mirage Fades

LONDON, Dec. 19—Berlin dispatches printed here today assert that the sudden fall of the dollar to approximately 5000 marks, following rumors of an American loan, had strange and startling results in Germany last week-end. The writers say that the whole country was bewildered and that everybody's calculations, long adjusted to holding the dollar at something like 8000 marks, were completely upset.

The people, to whom every rise in prices has been represented as due to the rise in the dollar, logically expected that its fall would be immediately followed by a drop in the cost of living and on this assumption thousands of persons thronged Berlin's shopping district on Sunday in the hopes of indulging in purchases hitherto beyond their means.

It was "Silver Sunday," the last before Christmas on which the police allow the shops to be open, and the shoppers were confident that prices would be way down. To their disappointment, however, the merchandise they had longed for was as high as ever and consequently they bought little.

The tradesmen, taking notice of the peculiar situation, on Monday, marked their goods down 20 per cent, but it was too late. The people, half expectant that a further rise of the mark would bring another price cut, kept their purse strings tight and the merchants now have visions of large Christmas stocks remaining on their hands.

Another striking effect of the mark's appreciation is seen in the fact that British coal is cheaper today in German coast towns than is German coal, and it is expected that if the mark's improvement is maintained the demand for British fuel will increase and the German will become unsalable. The steel trade also shows the effect of the activity in exchange.

Dispatches say that under the circumstances the manufacturers and tradesmen welcomed yesterday's news that the dollar had risen again.

PEANUTS OF GOOD QUALITY

HOUSTON, Tex., Dec. 19—Generally good quality of peanuts is reported in statements from various counties to the Division of Crop Estimates, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, just made public.

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The Christmas Rose

By E. I. FARRINGTON

DEFYING wintry blasts and freezing weather, the Christmas Rose blooms at a season when nearly all other perennial plants are at rest, although enjoying the companionship of certain shrubs, especially the Japanese Witchhazels, which also flower when the garden as a whole is wrapped in winter's blanket.

In spite of its name, the Christmas Rose really is not a rose at all and it blooms at Christmas only under especially favorable circumstances. In beauty, however, it is worthy the name; and it can be boomed at the holiday season in hot beds or cold frames, even in very cold sections.

Europe knows the Christmas Rose better than does the United States, although it is by no means rare as a cultivated flower in the latter country. It is in Europe and in Asia, though, that it has its native home. Other countries have received it as a welcome immigrant, but have never made it a commercial flower as in England and on the Continent. The Christmas Rose carries the somewhat unpleasant sounding botanical name of Helleborus (accent on the second syllable) niger. It has about a dozen close relatives, the so-called Lenten Rose, with its native home in Asia Minor, being particularly handsome.

Of course the Christmas Rose was named in England, in some parts of which it blooms naturally and normally before the end of December, coming along a little later in other parts. To have it bloom out of doors so early as this is a rare event in the northern part of America. Garden makers in the latitude of Philadelphia, and even those on Long Island, have enjoyed the pleasure of seeing the splendid white blossoms, two or three inches across, fully expanded on Christmas Day. And this in the hardy border out of doors. Yet such an experience is not the rule, except further south. It is only when mild weather excites the plants to unwonted effort that they part the covering of leaves or whatever else may be used to give the clumps a light protection and send forth their blooms to mark the holiday season. Even though the winters may be severe, however, the Christmas Roses may be expected to flower in full profusion during the month of March.

Fortunately these strange flowers are easily persuaded to change their blooming season with the help of a little artificial heat. To have them flowering in midwinter in a hotbed or in a greenhouse is by no means a difficult task. Forced in this manner, the flowers are pure white. As seen in the open garden, they often are suffused or margined with a delicate rosy hue.

If Christmas Roses should be bunched and displayed in the flower stores of America, people would not know what they were. Indeed, there are great numbers of Americans, even experienced garden makers, who have never seen the flower. In England, on the contrary, they have long been sold to the public. Some market gardeners, in fact, have made a practice of growing them between rows of fruit trees, thus making them a sort of by-product, selling the flowers at Christmas time or later.

English growers also are acquainted with several members of the family which are seldom seen on the other side of the water. They make much of the Lenten Rose, already mentioned, which is grown to limited extent in America, and have also bright purple and curious greenish species which flower later, and numerous hybrids of exceptional beauty.

In some countries on the Continent Christmas Roses have enjoyed wide popularity in the past, and have been brought to a high state of perfection. There were plantsmen in Germany and in Switzerland 20 years ago who had developed remarkable varieties in pink, red, violet and purple. They were fashionable flowers to grow in pots and have in full bloom on Christmas Day.

STATE ASSISTANCE NEEDED IN RUSSIA

Famine Due in Great Part to Policy of Soviets—Lack of Cattle Serious Feature

GENEVA, Nov. 20 (Special Correspondence)—The report on famine and agricultural conditions in Russia, which the Council of the League of Nations asked the secretariat to draw up, is now issued, and forms a volume of 73 pages with about 100 pages of appendices. It covers not only the period of last year's famine but also treats of the condition of Russian agriculture before and during the war, and of the work of the relief organizations.

The secretariat of the League has been aided in its compilation by the International Labor Office, and the sources of information include official statistics and publications of the Soviet Government, information supplied to the League by other Government reports of relief agencies and statements of individual observers and travelers.

Russian Figures Estimated

The statements and statistics of the Russian Government are the chief source, however, and as the report says, "even before the war information about Russian agriculture, though fairly comprehensive, contained a more than usually large element of estimation owing to the enormous extent of its territory and the illiteracy of the great majority of its population." These defects have been greatly magnified by the revolution and the civil wars.

The report describes the famine of 1921-22 as the worst, both as regards the numbers affected and as regards mortality from starvation and disease, which has occurred. The famine area comprises 20 provinces out of 79, and a population of 20,000,000 to 24,000,000 out of 115,000,000. The estimates of mortality vary from an excess mortality of 1,250,000 due to both famine and disease to 3,000,000 from starvation alone.

The famine was due to a combination of a number of economic causes with exceptionally severe drought. The new economic policy has undoubtedly had a remarkable effect in restoring some signs of life and commerce, more freedom of travel, etc., the reawakening of town life in particular having produced a marked change in Moscow and the large towns.

Present Estimates

"For the present year, even if the current estimates of the Government are fulfilled, the famine areas present a problem of the greatest difficulty. As has already been indicated one of the after-effects of famines is the large number of orphans who become dependent on state or private charity, and this problem may perhaps have been intensified by the fact that at the outset special efforts were made to save the children; and though, during the past four or five months, all the relief agencies have added adult feeding to their activities, the problem of the orphans will remain a very great one for many years throughout this part of Russia.

"Again, universal impoverishment, both as regards personal effects, which are sold for food, lack of implements of agriculture and means of obtaining seed-corn and cattle mean that state assistance is needed for some years to come, and this need has been greatly accentuated by the deplorable condition of Russia prior to the famine.

"This impoverishment also means that conditions continue which are undoubtedly favorable to the spread of epidemics. It is for these reasons that the American organization proposes to continue its medical relief and its work for the care of orphans, while many of the organizations associated with Dr. Nansen's commissariat have similarly decided to continue their operations."

CO-PARTNERSHIP IN BRITISH INDUSTRY IS STILL ON TRIAL

Half of Plans for Profit Sharing With Employees Have Proven Failure and Many Are of Short Duration

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 30—Co-partnership in British industrial undertakings in spite of pronounced success in one or two enterprises, may be said to be still on its trial. If one examines the statistics of this movement one cannot but be amazed at the number of schemes which have failed; in fact, of 400 co-partnership schemes which have been undertaken at some time or other, half, if not more, have died. Of the existing schemes not more than 14 are of 30 years' standing, and only 36 were started before this century.

If these "waves" are co-ordinated with other industrial statistics it is found that, in a general way, periods of activity in the co-partnership coincide either with periods of good employment or periods of industrial unrest. At these times, apparently, there is a recurring tendency on the part of employers to resort to offers of co-partnership as a possible remedy for unrest. On the other hand, periods of bad employment, when, as a rule, profits are low, are not favorable to its introduction.

Gas Company Plans

Of the plans still existing in Britain the most successful have been those introduced by the gas supply companies, and out of 40, 36 are still flourishing. The next best record is found in the textile industry where 17 have continued out of 25. Other schemes include the chemical, food, engineering, and printing industries, while several warehouses and organizations of merchantmen have co-partnership schemes.

The prevailing type of scheme is that which operates on a cash bonus basis, and well over half those now existing have been formed on these lines. It is noteworthy too, that the cash bonus co-partnership has lasted much longer than the other brands.

Bonus Types Popular

Another very favorite co-partnership is that in which the bonus is paid into a savings or deposit account from which sums can be withdrawn at short notice. With the exception of the gas companies' plan, those in which the whole or part of the bonus is accumulated for investment in shares in the business have mostly petered out.

A co-partnership basis which has found great favor is either given in the form of shares or retained by the employers for investment in stock or shares.

The proportion of votes which might be given at shareholders' meetings by employees, by virtue of shares held by them, is almost negligible. At first this apparent absence of control through the medium of the shareholders' meeting seemed to involve the failure of that policy which advocated control by the employees. Experience has shown, however, that it is open to question whether the shareholders' meeting is the most suitable medium for this control.

In most cases it is usual for the concern to hold a general meeting of the employees once or twice a year, at which the bonus for the year is announced, and at which the difficulties met with during the past year are discussed.

Experience in Britain has abundantly proved that care in the preparation of a suitable scheme, and in explaining it to the employees, is of the first importance and it is indeed to the observance of these details that so many of the copartnership schemes owe their continued existence.

MAJORITY OF PEOPLE IN NEW ZEALAND ARE OF BRITISH ORIGIN

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Nov. 13 (Special Correspondence)—The overwhelming predominance of English, Scottish and Irish stock in the white population of New Zealand, has often been the subject of comment. The foreign element here has always been small.

Figures for nine months of last year, compiled on a new system agreed upon at the British Empire Statistical Conference, show that there was a permanent addition to the population of 11,135 persons. Of these, all but 322 came from British countries, and 8008 came from the British Isles. Among foreign countries the United States supplied 120, China 48, Italy 35, and France 11. Of "race aliens," that is, persons of other than European descent, only 153 intended to live here permanently. Of these 91 were Hindus, and 42 Chinese. The color question is therefore not practically a serious one in New Zealand, but precautions are taken to prevent it from becoming such.

The loss of population by migration is trifling. In the period under review, 1446 New Zealanders departed permanently, and all of these but 111 went to British countries. The number of aliens on the register at the end of last year was 8998, out of a white population of 1,250,000.

ARMENIANS UNCOVER TEMPLE FOUNDATION

BEIRUT, Syria, Dec. 19 (By The Associated Press)—The foundations of a large Roman Temple, probably an ancient sanctuary of Adonis, have been uncovered near Kassaba by Armenian boy scouts from the American Near East Relief orphanage at Jebeil, 25 miles north of this city.

In the same district the boys found important Babylonian and Phœnician relics, which had been hidden in the sands for many centuries. A small museum has been established at the Jebeil orphanage to accommodate the treasures, but it is expected that the Near East Relief will send the more important objects to American museums.

JITNEYS DO BIG BUSINESS

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 18 (Special)—Jitney motor busses here for the 11 months ended Nov. 30, carried 68,970,000 passengers, an increase of 15,000,000 over the same period of 1921. Gross receipts were $3,448,508, an increase of $800,000.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

Walter Hampden's Performances in Shakespearean Repertoire

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Dec. 16

THE American theater owes a debt of gratitude to Walter Hampden, as the first outstanding figure in what will be known as the years in which a revival of interest in Shakespeare took place in the United States. It is true that the interest in Shakespeare had never entirely died out, thanks to the occasional performances of the Robert Mantell Company and the Julia Marlowe-E. H. Sothern company. But attendance at these performances was largely founded on a sort of scholarship duty, or the attraction of the personalities of the leading players. Shakespearean plays were not looked upon with much favor as fare for the general theatergoer.

It was during the season of 1918-19, while Walter Hampden was playing Marc Antony, in some special matinée performances of Julius Cæsar, under the management of Frank McIntee, that an opportunity presented itself for him to play the part of Hamlet. Mr. Hampden had been thinking seriously of giving up the stage as a profession, but the desire to play the part best loved by most actors and which he had played some years before in England took possession of him, and he postponed giving up the theater until he had at least played Hamlet in the United States. His very successful performance of the part and its reception by the critics is now a part of the history of the theater in America. After giving the play many times in New York, Mr. Hampden has toured the country and has added one or two other plays to his repertoire each season, until now he is presenting the most extensive and most exacting list of Shakespearean plays being given by any company in the United States.

The announcement that a repertoire of plays consisting of "Macbeth," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Taming of the Shrew," "Hamlet," "Othello," and "The Merchant of Venice" was to be given in one week at the Montauk Theater, Brooklyn, prompted a large number of teachers, students, actors and dramatic critics to take daily trips to the Borough of Brooklyn during the week of Dec. 11. The lobby of the Montauk Theater during the past week has not looked its usual, local self, but more like a series of opening nights in the playhouses on Manhattan Island. Among those who attended the matinée performance of "Romeo and Juliet" were Jane Cowl and Rollo Peters, who are to appear shortly in these rôles.

Sound Performances

Those who went to Brooklyn were well repaid for so doing; cheering and the calling of "Bravas" were frequent at the performances, and a further conviction as to the gripping power and up-to-date dramatic strength of these 300-year-old plays was manifested. There may be—there is—a difference of opinion as to whether Mr. Hampden is the best Hamlet extant, but there is not likely to be anyone who will claim that there is any actor now appearing before the public who can equal him in the range of Shakespearean rôles he has had the temerity to elect to play. From Romeo to Macbeth, and from Petruchio to Othello are anything but short steps, and to see this versatile man frolic through the Elizabethan farce—"The Taming of the Shrew"—at one performance, and then with complete transformation enact the melancholy Dane at the next, is an experience not soon to be forgotten.

There is a goodly start toward a liberal education in the Shakespearean drama in witnessing the group of plays as presented by Mr. Hampden and his company. Those people who are seeing their Shakespeare on the stage for the first time will not see any startling innovations—for which they should be thankful—but they will see Shakespeare well played by a company of conscientious actors. They will see enough change of scenery to indicate the different locations; they will see the scenes played with a swiftness of succession that must have been the intention of their author—intermissions of as long as five minutes being rare. They will see lighting effects such as were scarcely dreamed of in Mr. Booth's time, and they will see a star that gives every opportunity to the members of his company to do the best with their parts that they are capable of doing. There is no attempt to magnify Walter Hampden's importance or to belittle the importance of the members of his company. This is rare in recent productions of these plays by stars, but the generous thought back of it is part and parcel of the man Walter Hampden.

"Macbeth"

As the big, classic heroic figure of Macbeth, Mr. Hampden realizes the pictorial side of the character, but his acting of the part does not show his best work. The main faults are lack of clarification and lack of design in his portrayal. There should be as gradual a growth and build in the villainy of Macbeth as there is in the winning of Brutus into the conspiracy in Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar." Each character has his tempter. Cassius appeals to Brutus' patriotism for Rome; Lady Macbeth to Macbeth's egotism and ambition. Neither succumbs too readily, and therein lies a definite strength in the play as well as the character in each case. Holinshed, from which source Shakespeare derived his central theme, says: "In the beginning of his reign Macbeth accomplished many worthy acts, right profitable to the common wealth—but afterwards by illusion of the diuell, he defamed the same with most terrible cueltie." And Dowden: "At the outset, Macbeth possesses no real fidelity to things that are true, honest, just, pure, lovely. He is simply not yet in alliance with the powers of evil. He has aptitudes for goodness and aptitudes for crime." Mr. Hampden loses the value of crescendo and climax by relinquishing Macbeth's terrific mental conflict too early in the play. His fine voice and dramatic ability, however, come strongly to his assistance in the last act. Miss Mary Hall is in every way unsuited to the part of Lady Macbeth. Ernest Rowan has some brilliant flashes as Macduff.

"Romeo and Juliet"

It is as Romeo that Mr. Hampden shows his most satisfactory use of his knowledge of technique. From the beginning of the play until the finish of the scene with the apothecary his Romeo is played with a boyish enthusiasm and swiftness that is delightful. The last scene is not so simply or so convincingly done. In Romeo and Juliet, as well as the other plays, Mr. Hampden restores some valuable scenes that have been dropped from the text in recent productions of the play. A noticeable example, and one for which we are grateful, is the scene explaining the miscarriage of the letter sent to Romeo by Friar Lawrence, explaining that Juliet is to sleep a few hours in the tomb of the Capulets. There are many moments of beauty in this company's presentation of this play.

"The Taming of the Shrew"

The lack of proper stage direction is the chief defect in some of the performances being presented by this company, but in none of them is it so apparent as in "The Taming of the Shrew." Mr. Hampden is capable of playing an unusually fine Petruchio, one that might be considered the best performance of the part in the world, and on that would have a popular appeal that would insure great financial returns, but the play as he is now presenting it is without form, and if there is one type of play that requires form more than another that particular style of play is farce. The entire performance is badly staged, and point after point, laugh after laugh, is lost owing to lack of proper direction, stage business, pausing and emphasis; nor has Mr. Hampden much assistance from his company in this performance.

"Hamlet"

It is in the play of "Hamlet" that both the star and the members of his company emerge with the most to their credit. Here there is retained the best play design; there is the best stage direction; the best contrasting of scenes; the best tempo and change of tempo; here we have an excellent performance of Polonius, by Allan Thomas, a satisfying Horatio by William Sauter. We are sympathetic to the Laertes of Ernest Rowan; and we are glad to see back in the cast and on the stage the character Shakespeare drew of "The Ghost of Hamlet's Father." In Walter Hampden's performance of the title rôle, we have a Hamlet which while it cannot quite be called great—a word often too carelessly used—nevertheless a Hamlet that compares favorably with every performance of the part since Mr. Booth's representation. Not so scholarly as was Forbes-Robertson's, nor as brittle as that of E. H. Sothern, nor as illuminating as that of John Barrymore's performance now on view in New York; but more fervent, more tender, and more impassioned than any of the other three; and with greater sweep of dramatic values. Walter Hampden's Hamlet is played in the spirit of an Elizabethan's comment on the character of the melancholy Danish Prince of the eleventh century. It is not modern at any point. It is Elizabethan; in a word, it is Shakespearean.

Mr. Hampden is a picture as Othello, and gives a fine, restrained presentation, until the scene where Iago emplants the seed of jealousy; then Mr. Hampden begins to lose his actor poise, and with it he loses his audience. The part seems to run away with him, and then he begins to pound and "vocalize"; he stirs himself to great jealous passion, but meanwhile the audience is not so greatly moved as is the actor, whereas the reverse should be the case. The actor should remain in command of the situation, and move the audience from his position of imaginative advantage. (The second act should be greatly cut, and played much faster—less laboriously.) Vocally and pictorially, however, Mr. Hampden's Othello is superb. William Sauter is most unfortunately miscast as Iago.

FRANK LEA SHORT.

Photograph by Hixon-Newman Studios, Kansas City, Mo.

Walter Hampden as Othello

On Keeping Within the Art

RECENTLY, in Paris, I was talking with that great sculptor, Antoine Bourdelle. Our conversation turned first upon his chosen art, and then upon a rule of it, which he regards as supremely important—namely the necessity under which every sound artist lies, to avoid weakening his work by mingling another art with it. That mistake, Bourdelle holds, is fatal. Within the artist must be always the artisan. You may, for example, if you will, put poetry into your plastic work; but, having done so, you must see to it that your poetry is expressed only through the medium, and within the limitations of your chosen métier. "I, as sculptor," says M. Bourdelle, "must hold steadfastly, all the time, to the plastic idea, and must possess unerringly the plastic eye for line and for form. Il faut rester dans votre art."

Bourdelle's words set me meditating upon their application to the drama. How true it is of Shakespeare, that within the artist was always the artisan, and how swiftly actors realize that fact. Some 18 months ago, on the occasion of an April pilgrimage to Shakespeare's haunts at Southwark, I heard Mr. Russell Thorndike deliver a panegyric upon Shakespeare. It was not, in fact, a panegyric, but rather a series of pertinent remarks upon the great dramatist, considered from the actor's point of view, among which were these words: "Many of you people here think that there was something holy about Shakespeare. Well, to us actors, he was just a dramatist who understood the theater thoroughly, and was always on the lookout for fresh opportunities; so that when, one day, he saw in his company a portly comedian, with little to do, he said to himself: 'There is a fine, fat fellow, pretty nearly idle, let us bung in a part for him.'" He did so; and the result was Falstaff.

Now, whether you accept or reject that ingenious theory concerning the origin of Shakespeare's greatest comic character, you can hardly challenge the truth behind Russell Thorndike's idea. The philosopher-knight so exudes wit, joviality, and the joy of life, that, despite his rascalities, we cannot choose but love him, while the philosophy hidden behind his humor is never didactic, but is kept subservient, always, to the author's rightful purpose, as a dramatist, which is to entertain before he teaches—just as when, in another great play—giving us a "mercy speech" whose beauty, for three centuries since, has been circling the civilized globe—its author addresses none of it directly to his audience, but keepng it within the drama, launches the whole through the mouth of a young woman, at the heart of her husband's implacable foe. Shakespeare never makes a pulpit of his stage.

Recently, at the Everyman Theater, I saw Mr. John Drinkwater's play, "Mary Stuart." It interested me much. One was consciously in the presence of a real poet, a penetrating thinker and an accomplished literary faculty; and yet the play, considered as such, fell flat. Why? Because its author, while holding to the acted drama, as his chosen medium of expression, had been more didactic than dramatic, in the handling of his theme. This Mary, altogether too aloof, was not much more than the protagonist of an intellectual idea, with men about her dwindled down, for the author's purpose, so close to nonentity that, as Mary herself asserts, "Rizzio is nothing, Darnley is nothing, Bothwell is nothing"—with the only result that we are thrown back upon Lear's answer to Cordelia: "Nothing will come of nothing, speak again." Once more, the didactic artist may only be so strictly within the limits of his art.

And if, to author and actor, the danger, in this respect, is great, how much more is the producer, tempted by the facilities of modern stage-craft, in peril of thus weakening his drama. Already far too much of today's new theatrical art seems, to some of us, to have strayed from the theater; and, if that be so, then the genius of Mr. Gordon Craig, and others, is wastefully exercising itself upon a foredoomed attempt to achieve the impossible, by imposing one art upon another.

One wishes that more producers would be content to follow the simple methods of Mr. Robert Atkins at the Old Vic, who properly subordinates his settings and stage effects to the player and the spoken word; for, argue as one may, there is surely no escape from Antoine Bourdelle's wise admonition: "Monsieur, il faut rester dans votre art."

P. A.

The Cambridge University Amateur Dramatic Club, for its next production, is to offer a double bill, consisting of a new version of Ethel Sidgwick's adaptation of Thackeray's "The Rose and the Ring" and Maurice Baring's little burlesque, "Catherine Parr." For the Thackeray revival Mr. D. D. Arundell has composed incidental music and will also play the Countess Gruffanuff.

Actor-Managers Needed Says Henry Herbert

LOS ANGELES, Cal. (Special Correspondence)—To save the theater as an institution from commercialism, Henry Herbert believes that the actor-manager is needed in America. Mr. Herbert was one of the original members of the Theater Guild Company in New York.

"The promoter of plays in America," said Mr. Herbert recently, "represents a large group of amusement buyers. He argues, and rightly so, if I like a play, others will. So he gives his public what it wants. In this way he becomes a tradesman of the theater rather than a producer of plays who discriminates.

"The result is a large untouched public, which is hungry for the better sort of drama. This accounts for the phenomenal growth of the little theater movement during the last few years. There is far more back of it than an effort to satisfy the vanity of those who want to act. Were that not so, there would hardly be so many patrons rallying to their support.

"Even the motion pictures, with the interesting things they are doing, cannot begin to appease the dramatic hunger of this large untouched public. The success of the Theater Guild in New York, with a series of plays of literary value, that no commercial manager there would have attempted, proves my point.

"The successful actor-manager is a happy combination of artist and business man. He realizes that a play must have some appeal to the public in order to make it possible for him to pay his actors and other bills. But he does not limit his vision to the box-office, so as to sacrifice all play-values for any old hodgepodge, just because it amuses the public and they pour their money in for tickets.

"The value of the theater as an institution is far too great to permit it to be entirely submerged as a means for making money, I feel. Therefore, I say—all honor to those artists, be they professionals or non-professionals who are carrying on and still making it possible to see good plays, here and there, for the plays' sake.

Mr. Herbert has recently completed his third summer and autumn season in Los Angeles and returned to New York, where he will support Mrs. Fiske in her Ibsen repertory this winter, playing in "Pillars of Society," "Hedda Gabler" and "Rosmersholm." As a Shakespearean actor, Henry Herbert probably holds a record, having appeared in all of the actable plays.

Educational Theater in Warsaw

Warsaw, Poland.
Special Correspondence.

AMONG the theaters in Warsaw the Reduta has struck out on quite a new line. Its aim is above all educational. The company is run on a co-operative system, and is directed by Mr. Limanowski, a singularly many-sided man, who is well known in the world of natural science as a geologist, and in the literary and æsthetic world as a lecturer and connoisseur in matters connected with the drama. His co-director is Mr. Osterwa, an actor-manager of exceptional talent.

These two are the leaders of a community of enthusiasts, who are determined to make the theater an important factor in national life, an influence of ethical value. With this aim in view, they have founded a school of drama in connection with the theater in which the students live from the first the life of the theater. They take practical part in everything, from scene shifting, stage carpentering, cleaning and tidying-up, to prompting, walking across the stage and so on. But what is most important, they are taught to regard their art as a trust to be used for the benefit of the people. The aim is to educate the public as well as the actors.

When a new play is to be studied a course of lectures with discussion precedes the technical work. Students and actors are present and take part in the discussions under the guidance of Mr. Limanowski. Special attention is paid to movement and gesture.

This little theater intends to create a new epoch in Polish drama. One of the most sympathetic traits is the absence of professional jealousy. The actors continually change parts, the leading actor today plays a quite subordinate part on the morrow and vice versa and one gives way to the other ungrudgingly. "We try," they say, "to work at our characters and overcome our weaknesses because we believe that the artist should be in harmony with his work." In other words to live as Goethe said "resolutely in the good, the true and the beautiful." "We try not to give way to irritation and to keep a smiling face." The theater is so dear to these enthusiasts that it is with difficulty they detach themselves to return to their homes in the real world.

Another theater specially famed for the beauty of its decorations and scene settings under the direction of the artist Dkabik is the Polish Theater. Recently it produced for the first time a new play by a Polish author Rostworowski called "Resurrection." Its theme is the re-birth of Poland and it is a passionate appeal to the nation to show itself worthy of its resuscitation, to cast off materialization, the desire for gain, the love of self and to walk in the path shown by the great poets of the land Mickiewicz, Slowacki and Krasinski. In the play Mickiewicz himself descends from the pedestal on which his statue is placed in Warsaw and walks about among the people rousing their consciences and shaming them for their small and selfish aims. The play is written by a man of lofty patriotic feeling whose sincerity glows in every line and awakens a responsive chord. The play is magnificently acted and staged and will surely not fail in its effect.

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THE HOME FORUM

Londiniana—1829

IN Portsmouth Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, stands a little building, old and weather-beaten, incorrectly supposed to have been immortalized by Charles Dickens in the "Old Curiosity Shop." When I saw it it was occupied by a firm of wholesale stationers and paper-mill agents, and it possessed a telephone. The casual tourist was still shown little Nell's room which was up a diminutive flight of stairs, and which contained, besides a few sticks of furniture two ladies sewing. They were not a bit like poor Nell and there was a not unkindly mirth in their eyes. Hyacinth, who admires Dickens in his most sentimental moods, thrilled to the memories of this low-ceiled room, and leaving her talking to these ladies I descended to the shop again where I cogitated over the purchase of a heavy brass ink-stand, much discolored, but seeming to hold inspiration within its inky walls. I do not know why I did not take advantage of the chance of acquiring it. Perhaps because the price was ten and six, or that I found myself beside an elderly gentleman who looked as if he had just stepped from the pages of "The Newcomes." He paid no attention to me till inadvertently I picked up a battered little volume and found it to be "Londiniana; or, Reminiscences of the British Metropolis: including . . .," but I got no further, for, said the old gentleman, "Sir, that is my book."

But not many days ago the Poet climbed to my attic, and dropping a battered book beside my typewriter he subsided into the decrepid easy chair, speechless for the next hour.

The book was "The Customs of London, Otherwise Called Arnold's Chronicle; containing among divers other Matters, The Original of the Celebrated Poem of the Nut-Brown Maid. Reprinted from the first edition, with the additions included in the second." It was printed in London for a goodly list of book-sellers, and the date was 1811. An extensive book indeed, containing even a treatise on "The Craft of Gr-ffying and Plantinge of Trees." It seems that Arnold was "a citizen of London, who, being inflamed with fervente love of good learninge, travailed very studiously therein, and principally in observing matters worthy to be remembered of the posteritye; he noted the charters, liberties, lawes, constitucions and customs, of the citie of London." He was a merchant trading in Flanders, and in the year 1488 was confined in the castle of Sluys in that country as a spy, but was soon liberated. And his first name was Richard.

The Poet suddenly remarked, after a long silence, "I've another one on London, not so old, 1829, but interesting for anyone who likes that kind of thing." I admitted that I was just the sort of creature he was speaking of, and in due course I found myself with four tattered volumes, and without more ado finishing the interrupted title belonging to the book of the old gentleman in the Old Curiosity Shop so many days before. ". . . Characteristic Sketches, Antiquarian, Topographical, Descriptive, and Literary. By Edward Wedlake Brayley, F. S. A., M. R. S. L." etc. Then follows some verse, and the number of volumes, and the imprint. There is never a vacant space on these old title-pages, which are often the most fascinating part of the books. There was a curious map as a frontispiece in which the river Thames looked like a very solid sea-serpent. Sailing ships were spaced at irregular intervals, and the city made of house and trees, and lettered particularly so that one might find Tower Bridge or Charter House with a magnifying glass. There were the Strand, Fleete Street, The Spital Fyeld, Grays Inn Lane, and St. Giles's in the little cluster of buildings near Shakespeare's Playhouse. The cities of London and Westminster are shown as they were near the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The preface says "the engravings are of a mixed description" and "subjects of . . . research are mingled with the lighter graces of poetry," the language employed is "succinct and perspicuous" and hoping it will afford "instruction and pleasure to everyone," Mr. Brayley signs himself, under the date of November 20th, 1828, at Russell Institution.

The first volume deals with ancient times; that the city is said to have been founded by Brute and was called Troy-Norant or New Troy, and Tacitus in his account of the revolt of Boadicea, which broke out in the reign of Nero about the year 61, describes the London of that day as the chief residence of merchants, and the great mart of trade and commerce, though not dignified with the name of a colony. It tells of the expedition of Aulus Plautius in the year 43 which subjected Britain to the Roman arms; and of the Tower of London, that aged keep on the north bank of the Thames at the eastern extremity of the city, the oldest part of the fortress, the White Tower, being erected in 1078 by command of William the Conqueror, its architect Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, and the addition made by William Rufus.

Byron says, a man "May not think much of London's first appearance—

But ask him what he thinks of it a year hence?"

Dickens, who knew London perhaps as no one before or since has ever known it thinks over the past history of this "enormous metropolis" and seems to be present at "some grand drama in which the actors are kings, queens, princes, nobles, prelates, wits, poets, philosophers, statesmen, soldiers. I see Brutus and his Trojans landing. I find this London of ours a Roman city . . . when the mailed legions of Cæsar paced . . . the ramparts. . . . I behold the narrow streets of Saxon London . . ."

Wordsworth tells in that exquisite sonnet, composed on Westminster Bridge, how

This City now doth, like a garment wear
The beauty of morning; silent, bare,
Ships, towers, domes, theatres and temples lie
Open unto the fields and to the sky;

and

Ne'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep!

But to return to my old book and the elderly gentleman to whom it belonged. "Sir, I apologize," I said, "but the fascination of venerable books remains with me always." "Sir, you have rare taste," he returned, and at that moment the enthusiastic Hyacinth came down the stairs. Outside in the fog, where dimly the buildings loomed wraithlike and ethereal, we went, and Hyacinth uttered in her most thrilling tones, "So that is the Old Curiosity Shop!" And a kindly policeman standing near beamed on her in a paternal way, and said, "Well, miss, that's one of them."

R. L. A.

The Marne at Meaux

WHOEVER you are, coming by road into Meaux, you are faced with elementals. The road, the river and the town, those primitive co-partners of human effort, capture the heart and tell their story. It is the story of all roads, all rovers and all towns; the story of Meaux, of France, of the world itself, perhaps. "Beautiful and seated by the Marne," was Montaigne's description; but the story begins before his pretty compliment. It starts with Cæsar who called the people "free" in his commentaries. Then came the invasions, wars, and risings; St. Bartholomew's; the exodus of the Huguenots; the great revolution; the return of Louis XVI; 1870 and foreign occupation, and 1914 with the battle of the Marne within two kilometers of the market place.

THE MARNE AT MEAUX

There is adventure enough for you; but it is merely the daubing of history, which Gissing says we relish because we love pictures, while Emerson makes a philosophy of it; and so we incurable romanticists slip through the fingers of the humanitarians. We love peace as well; it is the historians who give us so little of it. Not from them do we learn of Bossuet living at Meaux at the Evêché, giving no rest to the King's conscience, writing and preaching sermons, composing the sonorous periods of the Oraisons Funèbres, hailed publicly as the Eagle of Meaux, and walking on spring mornings among the snowdrops of the Evêché gardens. They were of Le Nôtre's planning. How few are the history books which tell us that while Louis XIV was busy making wars, Le Nôtre was making gardens!

Today, Meaux is an active little town with fairs, markets and celebrations enough, besides all the mysteries of provincial life, to keep its inhabitants crossing and recrossing the bridges from one faubourg to the other; for it is now seated on both banks of the Marne. It has an air of quiet prosperity, no doubt due to the mills—for who ever heard of an unprosperous miller? Moreover it is the capital of a country as undeterminate as Wessex or Lyonesse, the country of the Brie, famous of yore for its Counts and today for its cheeses.

So fame changes shield for platter, years accumulate into centuries, and the waters of the Marne make that sudden turn through the town unheedingly and go winding away to Paris, enlivened by the rich laughter of the blanchisseuses kneeling on the banks.

The Value of Right Thinking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOSE who are in the habit of keeping watch over the changes which are constantly taking place in the general currents and trend of human thought cannot fail to be struck with the great emphasis which is being laid in many different directions on the necessity for right thinking; and it seems as if this conviction had penetrated the general stratum of thought, for teachers, clergymen, and doctors of various schools are united in emphasizing the importance of good and clean mental influences, especially in the education of children, in the care of juvenile offenders, and in dealing generally with mental and moral disorders.

The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, shows unmistakably the great necessity that every individual should awaken to his responsibility of guarding his mentality against the intrusion of the evil suggestions which float in the general atmosphere of the so-called carnal mind. Everyone, for instance, must at some time or other have experienced the sudden and inexplicable presence in his consciousness of a suspicion which bids fair to rob him of his peace, and if not allayed will even originate some wholly unlooked-for action and involve him in a series of troubles and difficulties. The student of Christian Science learns how to shut the door of his thought against these disturbers of his peace. His whole habit of thinking is to look to God, the one Mind for his guidance, his instruction, and his well-being. His constant endeavor is to keep his mind filled with thoughts of good, kindness, health, hope, courage, unselfishness; so that should any suggestion of fear, envy, or suspicion present itself to him, he will be able to dismiss it at once with the conviction that it does not proceed from the Giver of all good gifts, and therefore, having no real origin or intelligence, it can have no place in his consciousness.

Public opinion is certainly awakening to the fact that evil mental conditions produce bad physical effects, and that conversation about disease and evil is greatly to be deprecated. In this connection, Mrs. Eddy's statement on page 210 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" may be quoted, "Beloved Christian Scientists, keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them;" and she adds, "Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort."

The questions will then inevitably arise as to how these good thoughts are to be attained, and when attained, how they are to be adhered to. The answer to these questions can only be found in the understanding gained through study of Christian Science as to the nature of the one Mind, or God, and of man's relationship to Him. One of the first things the student of Christian Science learns is the true significance of the words "omnipotence," "omnipresence," and "omniscience," terms which express the Scriptural teaching in regard to God; and this significance brings with it the recognition that to fulfill the conditions implied by these terms, God must inevitably be divine Mind. If God is Mind, then there is only one Mind, because there is only one God; and Mind, or God, must be good in essence and in effect, for only good is creative and constructive; evil is essentially destructive. In this Mind, as the apostle says, "we live, and move, and have our being;" and all true thoughts, therefore, must proceed from that one intelligence, and be, like it, good in essence and in effect.

Starting from this basis, the truth about man in God's image will gradually dawn in human thought; and it will be recognized, though perhaps only faintly at first, that every individual must approximate to this high standard, and that there is no other way of doing this except by right thinking. Nothing is accomplished in human experience except by thinking; and the trouble with humanity has generally been that it has had no standard for its thinking, because no Principle on which to base it. It has just floated along with the flotsam and jetsam of human opinion. Everyone knows how, in times of difficulty or of danger, a person who is full of courage, or hope, or cheerfulness helps to lift the burdens for others, and not only will alleviate the fear, but will often bring out the situation itself into better conditions. This has generally been attributed to temperament, or character; but the fact is that it is a mental state within the attainment of everyone who will set about securing it in the right way, by gaining an understanding of good as the only power, an understanding which will constantly turn thought in the right direction. Therefore, as Mrs. Eddy writes on page 261 of Science and Health, "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts."

La Valeur du Penser Juste

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

CEUX qui ont l'habitude de veiller aux changements qui s'accomplissent continuellement dans les courants généraux et les tendances de la pensée humaine ne peuvent manquer d'être frappés de l'énergie avec laquelle on appuie dans bien des sens sur la nécessité du penser juste; et il semble que cette conviction ait pénétré le domaine commun de la pensée, car les professeurs, les pasteurs et les médecins des écoles diverses font tous ressortir l'importance de la qualité et de la pureté des influences mentales, spécialement en ce qui concerne l'éducation des enfants, le traitement des jeunes malfaiteurs et la conduite générale à tenir envers ceux qui souffrent de désordres mentaux et moraux.

Le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, "Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures," par Mary Baker Eddy, montre clairement la grande nécessité où chacun se trouve de reconnaître la responsabilité qui lui incombe de défendre sa mentalité contre les empiètements des mauvaises suggestions qui flottent dans l'atmosphère générale du soi-disant entendement charnel. Chacun, par exemple, doit à un moment quelconque avoir éprouvé dans sa conscience la présence soudaine et inexplicable de quelque défiance qui le privera très probablement de sa paix, et qui, si elle n'est apaisée, produira certaines actions tout à fait inattendues et l'embarrassera dans une foule d'ennuis et de difficultés. Celui qui étudie la Science Chrétienne apprend à fermer la porte de sa pensée aux perturbateurs de sa paix. Sa seule manière de penser est de s'attendre à Dieu, le seul Entendement, pour sa gouverne, son instruction et son bien-être. Il fait des efforts constants pour que son entendement soit toujours rempli de pensées de bien, de bonté, de santé, d'espérance, de courage, de désintéressement; afin d'être à même, si quelque suggestion de crainte, d'envie ou de soupçon venait à se présenter, de la bannir tout aussitôt avec la conviction qu'elle ne procède pas du Dispensateur de tout don parfait, et par conséquent, n'ayant ni origine ni intelligence réelles, elle ne peut avoir aucune place dans sa conscience.

L'opinion publique s'est assurément éveillée au fait que les mauvaises conditions mentales produisent de mauvais effets physiques, et que la conversation concernant la maladie et le mal doit être fortement condamnée. A ce propos, il convient de citer l'observation que fait Mrs. Eddy, à la page 210 de "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany": "Scientistes Chrétiens bien-aimés, ayez votre entendement tellement rempli de Vérité et d'Amour, que le péché, la maladie et la mort ne puissent y entrer;" et elle ajoute: "Les bonnes pensées sont une armure impénétrable; en en étant revêtus, vous êtes complètement à l'abri des attaques de l'erreur, de quelque nature qu'elle soit."

On se demande alors forcément comment on peut acquérir ces bonnes pensées, et quand on les a acquises, comment on peut y conformer sa conduite. On ne peut trouver la réponse à ces questions que dans la compréhension que l'on dérive de l'étude de la Science Chrétienne concernant la nature du seul Entendement, c'est-à-dire Dieu, et la relation de l'homme avec Lui. Une des premières choses que l'étudiant de la Science Chrétienne apprend, c'est la vraie signification des mots: "omnipotence," "omniprésence" et "omniscience,"—mots qui expriment l'enseignement scripturaire concernant Dieu; et cette signification entraîne la perception du fait que pour remplir les conditions que ces termes impliquent, il faut inévitablement que Dieu soit Entendement divin. Si Dieu est Entendement, il n'y a alors qu'un seul Entendement, parce qu'il n'y a qu'un seul Dieu; et l'Entendement, c'est-à-dire Dieu, doit être bon en essence et en effet, car il n'y a que le bien qui soit créatif et constructif; le mal est essentiellement destructif. C'est dans cet Entendement, comme le dit l'apôtre, "que nous avons la vie, le mouvement et l'être;" et par conséquent, toutes les pensées véritables doivent procéder de cette seule intelligence, et, comme elle, être bonnes en essence et en effet.

Partant de cette base, la vérité concernant l'homme, fait à l'image de Dieu, pénétrera graduellement dans la pensée humaine; et on reconnaîtra, bien que cela se fasse peut-être faiblement d'abord, que tout individu doit se rapprocher de cette norme élevée, et qu'il n'y a aucun autre moyen de le faire, que par le penser juste. Rien ne s'accomplit dans l'expérience humaine que par le penser; et l'embarras de l'humanité est généralement provenu de ce qu'elle n'a pas eu de norme pour son penser, n'ayant pas de Principe sur lequel elle pût le baser. Elle s'est contentée de flotter avec les épaves et les jets de l'opinion humaine. Nous savons tous combien, dans les moments de difficulté ou de danger, une personne remplie de courage, d'espérance ou de gaîté aide les autres à se débarrasser de leurs fardeaux; et non seulement elle allège leur crainte, mais elle transforme souvent la situation même en des conditions meilleures. C'est ce qu'on a généralement attribué au tempérament ou au caractère; mais le fait est que c'est un état mental à la portée de quiconque entreprendra d'y parvenir de la bonne manière, en acquérant la compréhension que le bien est le seul pouvoir,—compréhension qui orientera constamment la pensée dans la bonne direction. Par conséquent, comme l'écrit Mrs. Eddy, à la page 261 de Science et Santé, "Fixez votre pensée fermement sur les choses permanentes, bonnes et vraies, et vous les ferez entrer dans votre expérience dans la mesure où elles occuperont vos pensées."

Stars

Alone in the night
On a dark hill
With pines around me
Spicy and still,

And a heaven full of stars
Over my head,
White and topaz
And misty red. . . .

Up the dome of heaven
Like a great hill,
I watch them marching
Stately and still,

And I know that I
Am honored to be
Witness
Of so much majesty.

—SARA TEASDALE

In Sicily

IT WAS a slow but lovely journey. We passed through groves of orange and lemon, among orchards of olive, by ravines and over bridges. There were fields of rich red earth planted with vines interspersed with figs, and a man leading a donkey among them. There were hedges of prickly pear overgrown with scarlet geranium and diversified with agave. When nature invented the agave she must have been dreaming of telegraph poles. She tried to outdo them by making hers shoot up higher, and near the top she gave them short branches, almost at right angles, with some kind of growth on them like the bits of ginger-beer bottles which grow on the poles and carry the wires.

When we were near Castellamare and close to the sea the train was going so slowly that a guard got down, picked some flowers that were growing in the sand-dunes, brought them back and gave them to a lady passenger. I had heard of such a thing being done in England, but had always thought it to be a gibe at the railway company for not being able to go faster; here it was, however, actually passing before my eyes. Then we stopped where there was no station, near a place where people were bathing in the sea, and several passengers got down, went and leant over the railings and talked with the women and babies who had deserted the bathers and come to salute us.—Henry Festing Jones, in "Mt. Eryx and Other Diversions of Travel."

Self-Abnegation

It is the abnegation of self which has wrought out all that is noble, all that is good, all that is useful, nearly all that is ornamental in the world—Whyte-Melville.

The Cobbler in Willow Street

Unless you knew just where to look
You couldn't find it out of a book,—
Willow Street, close-walled, and still,
Short and shadowed in every nook
And hour as day goes up the hill.

The dark shapes slant to west at nine
And creep at one up to a line
Measuring eastern walls again,
And close the gloried morning vine
That they have touched enough to stain.

The cobbler's house is half the height
The pigeons measure in a flight
From bottom of the hill to top.
And where his one doorstep is white
The cobbler sings and keeps his shop.

He hums his quiet song about
The houses with their shutters out
Or folded in, of men who talked
Of plans and faith and hope and doubt,
And those that whispered while they walked.

Where houses kneel around the church
The pigeons flutter from their perch
Down to the narrow spotless street
To strut and stand and flash and lurch,
Crowding about the cobbler's feet.

Some day the cobbler's sound will beat—
When evening threnody is sweet
With old bells shaking sprays of chimes—
A song of us and Willow Street,
Tapping a heel all out of time.

GEORGE O'NEIL

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With

KEY *to* THE SCRIPTURES

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1922

EDITORIALS

The New Nullification

When the doctrine of nullification, which it was thought had been destroyed for all time by Andrew Jackson, was enunciated the other day in the Conference of Governors by the chief executive of Louisiana, it was the Governor of South Carolina who opposed and denounced it. History had its revenge in the incident. Calhoun and the nullificationists of South Carolina set up their peculiar doctrine at the behest of the slave power. It has been left for John M. Parker, Governor of Louisiana, formerly a Republican, then a Progressive, and now—as is obligatory upon a successful politician in the south—a Democrat, to revive the doctrine of nullification at the command of the liquor power.

For nullification is essentially what the forces of liquor, with the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment for their rallying point, actually seek. Recognizing the impossibility of repealing the amendment except by the same painstaking methods of education, agitation, and organization by which its adoption and ratification were effected, they seek to make it of no effect by emasculating the enforcement law. The pretense is that a change in the volume of alcoholic content permitted by the law will make that law easier of enforcement. Meantime the very agencies which are pressing for this change are doing all that they possibly can to encourage evasion and violation of the law as it now stands. For the chief executive of any state to lend the encouragement of his voice and influence to this movement comes perilously near to the violation of an oath of office. It is an abuse of the authority of the governor that cannot be wholly camouflaged by noisy attacks on the Ku Klux Klan.

It is to be hoped that the governors who gathered yesterday at Washington in response to the call of the President will consider the matter of enforcement of the prohibition law earnestly and conscientiously. So far as enforcement within state lines is concerned the responsibility should be theirs alone. As the prohibition policy comes to be systematized it will become evident that the efforts of the federal authority should be confined to stopping smuggling of liquor, and checking its transportation in interstate commerce. The stoppage of local manufacture, sale, and use should be left to the states. Of the governors who met at the White House yesterday ten represented states that were dry before national prohibition went into effect. The only difficulty which attached to the enforcement of the law then was the persistent effort of brewers and distillers in neighboring wet states to ship their products into neighboring dry territory. The manufacturers of liquor were lawless then, without national prohibition, as they are now with it, and as they will be in greater degree if a modification of the Volstead law gives their business a shadow of legality.

The reason for the widespread evasion of the law today is threefold. It springs first from the depraved appetite for alcohol which cannot be wholly eradicated from a people until after prolonged abstention—voluntary or enforced—from liquor. It is encouraged by the enormous profits reaped by bootleggers of the wholesale type, and it finds its final stay and prop in the corruption of officials charged with the enforcement of the law.

These are facts which it is well to face frankly and bravely. While the profits of the illegal purveyors of liquor today are not one ten-thousandth part of the tribute taken from the pockets of the people by the trade when it was legalized, they are still great enough to make men fight to retain them and to corrupt public officials in the process. Between the bootlegger plotting for the continuance of his trade and the former brewers, distillers, and saloon keepers eager to get back into business, the combination for the overthrow of the law is perfected.

Some conscientious people are duped into support of this combination by the plea that a slight increase in the alcoholic content of beverages would allay discontent and destroy bootlegging. But basically the whole trouble rests on the appetite for alcohol. That appetite was never yet destroyed by giving the sufferer more alcohol. Violation of the law is further encouraged by the profits it brings. Will the profits of the bootlegger be decreased when the state encourages the creation of the appetite for alcohol in the only way in which it is ever formed—namely by the use of the "lighter" alcoholic drinks? Common sense declares that the illicit purveyor of distilled liquors would find his buying public increased, and his opportunities multiplied.

And speaking of common sense—when you find every former distiller, brewer, wholesale liquor dealer, an army of former saloon keepers and most men to whom liquor was a curse—though the cure was appreciated most by their dependents—working for "light wines and beer," and the whole army of advocates of temperance against it, how can you question for a moment the purpose of the proposed nullification of the Constitution?

The Study of Current History

It is a too common belief, apparently, that the really important lessons are to be learned only by surveying the successes and failures of the past. Consequently, it should not be regarded as at all strange that there has been disclosed what seems to be a general tendency among the colleges, at least in the eastern sections of the United States, to devote little or no attention to the study of contemporaneous history. This was made apparent by a recent informal survey conducted by this newspaper in an effort to ascertain just how generally the latest message of President Harding had been discussed in the colleges and schools.

In direct opposition to the prevailing methods in the colleges, is that adopted and approved in the public schools of discussing current events and contemporaneous history in all the advanced grades. As to the value of this study there should be no two opinions. The basis and processes of government must be understood, and to be understood they must be learned. No better method of teaching these things has been found than that which the class rooms provide. The most valuable citizens are those who have been trained to appreciate the value of good government. Such appreciation is not absorbed or inherited, as we have been led to suppose some of the human virtues are attained.

There is awaited some reasonable explanation of the failure or refusal of the colleges to continue this constructive plan of the preparatory schools. It is not claimed, so far as known, that the necessary work along this line has been completed before the graduates of the grade schools enter the colleges. It does not appear even that an affirmative showing must be made by candidates for admission to the higher institutions of learning that specific study along this line has been pursued. Surely it cannot be claimed that only by the avoidance of past mistakes and the adoption of processes found adequate in days gone by are we able today to govern ourselves wisely and well. The history of the development and progress of any people is a record of adventure into paths previously untried and unexplored.

Much has been said in recent years, perhaps not always advisedly or wisely, regarding the unpatriotic influences of many American colleges and universities. It has been insisted that some of them are the hotbeds of radicalism and extreme liberalism, as well as some of the more noxious isms which have been declared to be opposed to democratic ideals. This suspicion does not attach to the colleges as a whole, but it undeniably does involve the good name of many of them, some of which are accounted among the leaders. It would be interesting to know, positively, which is cause and which effect. Is the apparent ban which has been placed upon the systematic study of important current governmental topics in the United States the result of premeditated effort and part of a prearranged program? Or is the deplorable ultra-radical tendency so often manifested among college men, both professors and students, the unavoidable result which must follow a tendency to minimize the importance of pressing present-day problems?

From Inside the Prisons

The incarceration of political prisoners, so called—those who have been found guilty of transgressing laws designed to check the spread of unpatriotic doctrines during the period of war and reconstruction—has made possible to the people of the United States a better understanding of conditions inside the jails and prisons. The ability of some of these prisoners to observe and analyze those conditions is greater than that of the average offender. Many of them have been students and thinkers, possibly misguided, perhaps misjudged, without the handicap of ignorance and the inability to see clearly which obstruct the vision of those of the acknowledged criminal class. They have brought out into the light, in some instances, an analysis, proved by first-hand knowledge and observation, which challenges the attention of all persons who are at all concerned in the matter of prison reform.

Such an observer, speaking recently before a Boston audience, declared that the prisons are cruel, stupid, brutal, unintelligent and inhuman. He ventured the belief that every community has about as many criminals as it deserves, upon the theory that crime is a social condition reflecting the status of the community. The prison, he pointed out, is a monument erected to the sins of society. Possibly believing that only the unfortunate are apprehended and punished, the speaker observed that, having had the opportunity to know a great many people, he had found it difficult to tell the difference between the men behind the bars and those on the outside.

This, unquestionably, is a distorted viewpoint, attainable only by those who have looked out from behind the walls of a prison. Probably the tendency of such students of sociology is to flatter themselves that they are no worse than those who have not been called upon to pay the penalty for their misdeeds, and that all men have at some time offended against the law. But a less prejudiced observer would draw a different conclusion. The mean level of decency, honesty, and regard for the rights of others, is much higher than the speaker referred to imagines or pretends to believe. The line of demarcation between the lower and upper strata of society is distinct and clearly defined, though the predominance of one or the other may, as the observer suggests, determine a community's quota of criminals.

Upon the assumed hypothesis that the test of a penal institution is its ability to turn good citizens back into the world, the critic of the prisons finds that they are failures. He finds the prison system to be neither reconstructive nor reformatory. Worse than this, he professes to believe that it destroys and smothers all the better instincts and aspirations of those who might be taught the desirability of mending their ways.

But the weight of evidence is not all on one side. The problems of the prison wardens are not all solvable by the application of precepts and theories. Behind the prison walls there goes on constantly a battle of wits, wherein a hundred or a thousand men trained in all the arts of deception and subterfuge are fighting for the thing they call freedom. Against them is arrayed the power of the law which has condemned them, not vindictively or selfishly, to endure the penalty which their misdeeds have incurred. Passion and hatred cry out for revenge upon society. It is difficult soil in which to sow the seeds of hope, or even of the desire to reform. Too many of those who have been required to pay feel, no doubt, as the critic who is quoted feels, that those who have avoided the penalty are no better than those who are being punished. It is an unjust and prejudiced estimate. It is not necessary to defend the cruelties of a discredited prison system to plead the cause of decency, sobriety, honesty, and virtue. These do abound in society, whatever the tendency to belittle or to minimize their influences. The seamy side of a garment need not always be displayed.

Russian Industries Reviving

In an interview in London, published in this newspaper, Mr. Robert W. Dunn gives an illuminating view of the revival of industry in Russia. The specific industry with which Mr. Dunn deals in this instance is the cotton industry. In this phase of national productiveness, the Russian people are returning to the normal basis on an impressive scale. In two mills in Petrograd, formerly owned by J. & P. Coats of England, but now nationalized, this revival of industry has reached a point indicated by the employment of 1300 workers, as compared with 2000 before the débâcle, and the working staff is being increased every month.

A significant sidelight on the progress of events in Russia is furnished by Mr. Dunn's comment upon the fact, that, side by side with the growing volume of production, the once suppressed co-operative system is reviving. For the workmen in these two establishments, though paid in the vastly depreciated currency of bolshevized Russia, are spending most of their earnings in co-operative stores. What is going on in these two cotton mills in Petrograd is true of a wide variety of industries in Russia. Even in the basic industry of transportation is plainly visible a process of rehabilitation, of improvement, of a slow but sure return to normality.

The return to productivity is being carried out by the soviets. And what is the soviet? It is the underlyinig machinery of democracy in Russia—underlying, in one sense, the vast accumulation of economic error and administrative abuse that the Communists have piled upon it since they came into power. In this connection it is essential to understand that there is no inherent connection between the soviets and Bolshevism. Bolshevism seized upon the soviets as the machinery of democracy, dating far back into Russian history, to carry out its own purposes. But the hold of the Bolsheviki upon the soviets is weakening, slowly perhaps, but surely. The soviets are ridding themselves of the incubus of Communism. They are returning to their original function as instruments of democracy. As they rid themselves progressively of this devitalizing influence, they are returning to the business of democracy in its normal aspect—the business of producing, of adding to the resources of life and of the accessories that make for comfort, for happiness.

Disclosures like that given by Mr. Dunn are of great importance in this moment of stress and confusion, when the world is striving to return to its normal basis, and striving to some extent against the thwarting activities of statesmen. The return of Russia to its traditional power of producing will mean much to civilization. The return of Russia itself to its rightful high place in the list of nations is being effected side by side with—and through the agency of—its reviving power to add to its own wealth and to the wealth of nations. Great things, of deep significance, are going on in Russia. And the basic change that is going on in that vast country of bi-continental proportions is the gradual restoration of its power to produce.

The University Theaters

One of the objects of the national theater idea, which was recently advanced by Augustus Thomas, is stated to be "to stimulate the study of the drama of the present and of the past in our universities, our colleges, and our schools." Since Mr. Thomas is spokesman for the organized theater in the United States, in his capacity as executive chairman of the Producing Managers Association of New York, there is serious prospect of a new and close relationship between the institutions of learning and the theater, a relationship that these same institutions have merited by serious efforts that until very recent years have not been taken too seriously by the professional theater.

The indifference of the theatrical profession in general was easy enough to understand as the justifiable remainder of the ancient disdain of the old stager for the stage-struck novice. Such disdain has found an amusing means of expression through the broad travesty of the ways of amateur actors called "The Torchbearers," now being played in New York. But the university student of the theater is not in the same class, and is no more to be ridiculed by professionals than the students of music or of architecture in the universities are to be made fun of by composers and practising architects.

In recent years in the United States there have been developed a considerable number of playwrights, direct products of the courses in dramatic composition in Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and the Carnegie Institute, among other educational institutions. In dozens of colleges and scores of schools there have been built up vigorous departments of play study and production, giving no spectacular evidence, perhaps, in the nature of playwrights who become successful purveyors to the Broadway playhouses, but doing their share in the great and widespread development of a general understanding of the art of the theater.

Unquestionably this development has resulted in the rise of a new theatrical audience, an audience ready for a higher type of play than the conventional compilations of claptrap that too often have been the chief fare of the theater. One likes to attribute, in part at least, to this new audience the welcome that the New York stage is giving this season to a higher average type of drama than it has known in years. The regular theater will do well to nourish this new audience, according to Mr. Thomas' program.

Editorial Notes

Not long ago a strawberry plant was sold for $50,000, now it is a strawberry shortcake which is to be responsible for the building of a memorial cookhouse in Vellore, India. This is how it happened. Last May Mrs. Lucy W. Peabody, chairman of the joint committee of international boards that is directing the raising of a $2,000,000 fund for seven Oriental colleges for women, while a guest in Tulsa, Okla., was served strawberry shortcake made by a Negress, Mrs. Harriet Carter by name, whose culinary secrets are divulged to none but who is well known for them to many Tulsa hostesses. Mrs. Peabody asked for the recipe. Mrs. Carter, herself an educated woman, who with her husband has sent their two children through college, gave it to her on condition she sell it for the educational fund. The rest of the story is familiar to many. Wherever Mrs. Peabody went she told of the experience, and the result is a total of $1500 for the sale of the recipe with which a memorial cook house is to be built at the college for women in Vellore, India. Not everyone can leave so satisfying a monument to posterity.

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Since Southern Rhodesia definitely decided not to enter into the Union of South Africa, it has been of necessity thrown more completely than ever before on to its own resources. It is, however, a country of enormous potentialities, and possibly this fact will spur it to a larger development than might have been the case had it become a part of the Union. It is true that so far there is no close network of railroads built, but trunk lines have been for the most part constructed, and the region, which is at present largely devoted to mining, ranching, and agriculture, may have a future from the standpoint of manufacture. On its northern border flows the Zambesi River, with its Victoria Falls, which are more than twice the height of Niagara and promise abundant power. Not far from the falls, too, are extensive coal fields, and it is known that there are large deposits of gold in various parts. Every country that is struggling to establish its place in the sun is worthy of a word of commendation, and Southern Rhodesia may become a world power in the future.

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Much of the criticism that has been directed against the present system of party nomenclature in England has been purely destructive, such statements being made as that the name "Conservative" is inadequate, the name "Unionist," an anachronism, and the name "Labor" almost a misnomer. Maybe this is true, but something more than such mere assertions is needed to simplify the issues involved and to clarify them in the public thought. In this connection it has been proposed to rename the three parties, now known as Conservatives, Liberals, and Laborites, as Constitutionalists, Radicals, and Socialists. This is constructive, even if nothing more. If, however, the moderate Liberals, call them by whatever name you will, could join the first-named party and the advanced wing the last-named, political party life would once more represent the two great impulses of British national existence, with an avoidance of the present group system to which so much objection is taken.

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Said a lecturer, recently, when discussing the possibility of life being supported on other planets besides the earth, that, since Venus is so similar to the earth in many respects, such may be the case thereon, but that the evidence was strongly against it being so on Mars. All such statements, however, are predicated upon the premise that the conditions on the earth are necessary to the well-being of so-called living organisms. This is by no means proven, for who can say there may not be people on some other planet taking their daily swims in molten metal or liquid oxygen, as the case may be, and speculating as to whether there is life upon the earth because that planet, so far as they can tell, does not lend itself readily to a similar condition of affairs? It behooves mankind to use great wisdom before jumping at conclusions too rashly.

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If Mistress Proboscis Cockatoo of the Berlin zoological gardens, successfully achieves the mission with which the zoological authorities have intrusted her, namely, to raise funds for her fellow inmates who are suffering greatly owing to the lack of funds of the institution, she will certainly have capped her long life—she is said to be more than 100 years old—with a worthwhile accomplishment. Present plans are that she come to America and stop at the birdhouse in the Bronx Park, New York, at once to begin her agitation, carrying a tin box and sign around her neck, stating that the elephants, rhinos, lions, monkeys, etc., of Berlin will be very grateful if New Yorkers will kindly remember them. Success to her in her worthy cause.

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A statement in the letter of Sir Charles Russell to the British counsel for the newspapers which were to publish Mr. Lloyd George's memoirs is so characteristic of the former Premier's political life that it sounds like an echo of the years gone by. It reads: "I think your client has met a difficult position in a fair and honorable manner." This is really no surprise, however, for it is precisely Mr. Lloyd George's customary method of doing business, either national or private.

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When the rich Mosul oil fields in Mesopotamia were projected into the forefront of the discussions in the Near East Peace Conference at Lausanne they took complete precedence over all such minor matters as deportations and wholesale assassinations. After all, however, oil is so much more palatable a subject that it was really only to be expected.

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If Turkey goes into the League of Nations, it will be just another case of Muhammad going to the mountain.